

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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VOL. IV.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 2, 1918

No. 17

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New York, N. Y.

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POSTAL ZONE RATES PROHIBITIVE

Manufacturers and dealers in drugs and chemicals, taxed to the limit and suffering for want of essential crude materials, are "doing their bit" with resignation, because through their trade papers and general periodicals they are able to keep in touch with the situation and feel the pulse of the Nation as the stream of information and intelligence bearing on the war comes throbbing through these arteries of publicity. They know others are suffering, too, and are willing to bear their share of the burden. Now comes news of the threatened destruction of the trade and periodical press of the country by a tax law which was passed as a "rider" to the War Revenue Act.

This law increases the postal rate on magazines 50 to 900 per cent., hitting hardest those periodicals and trade papers with large national circulation. Under the zone system it will cost ten cents a pound to deliver a trade paper in California, if published in New York, and New York publishers must increase subscription rates to Californian readers to meet the additional cost.

The injustice of the system is so apparent that a bill has already been introduced to repeal the postal rate section of the Revenue act and readers, as well as publishers, are writing and telegraphing their Senators and Congressmen to support the bill introduced by Senator Smoot for this purpose. A commission composed of Charles E. Hughes, formerly a Supreme Court Justice, A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, and Harry A. Wheeler, of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, reported adversely to the zone system saying they considered it impracticable. It is essential that the drug and chemical manufacturers of the country be kept fully informed of trade and market conditions in these times of rapid changes, and every citizen in each section must know the sentiment of the whole country on questions of public policy arising from day to day. Without information which comes to the manufacturer through his trade paper he is left entirely at sea as regards prices, sources of supplies, transportation conditions and market details necessary for the intelligent conduct of his business. Write or wire your Senator or Congressman today urging him to support the Smoot bill and smooth the way for the distribution of necessary trade intelligence.

HALIFAX DRUGGISTS NEED ASSISTANCE

The explosion at Halifax caused a loss to druggists in stock, fixtures and glassware aggregating more than \$50,000. Many drug stores were completely destroyed and the stocks of goods buried in the ruins. Some of the druggists have lost every-

thing, the increased cost of pharmaceuticals having absorbed their capital during the war years.

Manufacturers are coming to their relief with contributions to the Halifax Druggists Fund, undertaken by *The Pharmaceutical Era*, and of which Thos. A. Hedley, representing the National Drug and Chemical Co., of Montreal, is treasurer. All contributions will be acknowledged in *The Pharmaceutical Era*, and the January issue contains a full account of conditions necessitating the call. There will be no expenses charged against the fund, the entire amount going to the committee in charge of its distribution. It is expected that the drug trade will respond generously to the appeal.

Prompt action is necessary in order to provide means for maintaining the health of the stricken people of Halifax and supplying medicines for those now ill. Checks should be made payable to Thos. A. Hedley, Treasurer, Halifax Druggists Fund, 3 Park Place, New York.

LOOPHOLE IN DYESTUFFS TARIFF

The whole tariff on dyestuffs and intermediates requires intelligent revision, says a writer in this issue of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS. The present provision of 2½ cents per pound on intermediates and 5 cents per pound on dyestuffs, in addition to the 15% and 30% ad valorem, is not adequate for proper protection against the inevitable attempt of the German color interests to regain control of this market when the war is over and normal conditions of trade are being re-established. Furthermore, the experience of the *Deutschland* shipment should make us alive to the danger of losing a considerable proportion of even the present rate of protection. That shipment showed us that it is possible to ship dyestuffs of a very high degree concentration, even as high as 400% or 500% as against an accepted trade standard. If the highly concentrated dye is honestly invoiced, which is another story, the 30% ad valorem duty would bear upon it in proper relation to its value, but the specific rate would not.

It is clear that an increased rate of specific duty should be assessed, varying directly with the degree of concentration of the imported dye, in addition to the ad valorem rate; an increase which would adjust itself automatically to the increased percentage of concentration. To do this effectively and justly, the Government must be in possession of a proper method of determining trade standards against which the concentrated importations could be compared, and this is where the proposed standardization of American dyestuffs which is to be discussed at the forthcoming convention in January will find one of its chief fields for usefulness.

A method of trade standardization under which the domestic manufacturers can work, and against which they can standardize their own colors as they are produced, and which the Government can use for the purpose of regulating the assessments of duty against imported dyes, cannot fail to be of the utmost benefit, not only to the dyestuff industry itself, but of the color using interests and the public at large.

This will be only one of the features which the proposed dyestuffs association will be asked to consider, but it is one which must be safeguarded if we are to establish the dyestuff industry as one of the permanent assets of our industrial life. Speculative capital, attracted by the immense profits which are obtainable in the years of stress and turmoil, has been, and is, willing to take a chance on quick returns, but that is not the kind of capital which creates new and permanent industries. When our legislators realize that the coal tar products industry is of prime importance to the industrial life of the nation and is not to be treated with suspicion and to be grudgingly given a degree of protection against foreign competition which "has a string tied to it," the prospect of the permanent establishment of the new industry will be more convincingly assured.

TRADE REVIEWS BY TRADE AUTHORITIES

It is always interesting to listen to an eye-witness of stirring events. The market conditions in 1917 puzzled both manufacturers and dealers in drugs and chemicals and when a big factor tells of happenings, "all of which I saw and a part of which I was," the trade gives attention. In the present issue of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS there are many articles which will be read because of the experiences of leading firms during 1917 told for the first time in print. Many fluctuations are explained by the conditions therein described, and the methods employed by the large interests in developing business should be of value to others in the same line who are making plans for the coming year.

The great trade divisions covering heavy chemicals, dyestuffs, medicinal chemicals, botanicals, and the jobbing trade are handled by authorities in each line well known to manufacturers and dealers. Firms represented by contributions to this issue include Herman & Herman, The Heyden Chemical Works; Bush, Beach and Gent; The Chatfield Mfg. Co., of Cincinnati; E. Fougere & Co.; Roessler & Hasslacher; E. W. Drew & Co.; by H. Gardner McKerrrow; C. G. Weiscopef of the Charlotte Drug Company; H. R. Lathrop & Co.; P. E. Anderson & Co.; Madero Bros.; The Takamine Laboratory; The Logwood Products Company; Thurston & Braidich; Antoine Chiris & Co.; W. & S. Job & Co., New Jersey Zinc Co.; Hoffman-La Roche, and others. The willingness with which they have responded while under great pressure of business in the closing weeks of the year is greatly appreciated by the publishers and will prove interesting reading for the members of the trade. Articles received too late for publication in this issue will appear in the issue of Jan 9.

SUBSTITUTE POISON SUGGESTED

Paris green and arsenate of lead, used as poisons for leaf-chewing insects that attack crops, are scarce and costly. Calcium arsenate is suggested as a substitute by H. F. Wilson, insect specialist at the University of Wisconsin. Experiments have demonstrated that it is suitable for checking pests like the cabbage worm, but its use is advised only on vegetable crops, as it has been found injurious to fruit-tree foliage.

Diagram of Price Fluctuations in 1917

Skyrocket Movements of Alcohol and Morphine

(BASED ON MANUFACTURERS' QUOTATIONS)

In the average price table and chart appearing in this issue, the following commodities were considered in arriving at the results:

Medicinal Chemicals: Acetanilid, C. P.; alcohol, 188 proof; chloroform; glycerin, C. P.; calomel; morphine sulphate; quinine sulphate; sugar of milk; carbolic acid.

In examining the individual prices for 1917, it will be seen that morphine and alcohol played the leading role in the upward march of the price curve. From \$7.80 per ounce in January, the price of morphine rose to \$12.80 in December, an increase of 65%. Alcohol went from \$2.70 per gallon to \$5.30, 100% advance.

Heavy Chemicals: Potash alum, lump; ammonia water, 26 degree; copper sulphate, 98.99%; lead acetate, crude; acid muriatic, 18 degrees; acid, nitric, 36 degrees; saltpetre, granulated; caustic soda, 76% domestic; sal soda; sodium nitrate, technical. The average quotations are based on the price of a hundred pounds in bulk.

Dyestuffs: Crudes and intermediates; aniline oil; anthracene (80%); benzol, C. P.; b-naphthol, technical; p-nitraniline; o-nitrotoluol; p-nitrotoluol; o-toluidine; p-toluidine; toluol, commercial, 90%.

Crude Drugs: Wild cherry bark; witch hazel bark; cubeb berries, ordinary; lavender lowers, ordinary; tragacanth, alpeppy, firsts; spearmint leaves, American; aconite root, English; blood root; orris, florentine; snake root, natural.

Essential Oils: Almond, bitter, cinnamon, ceylon,

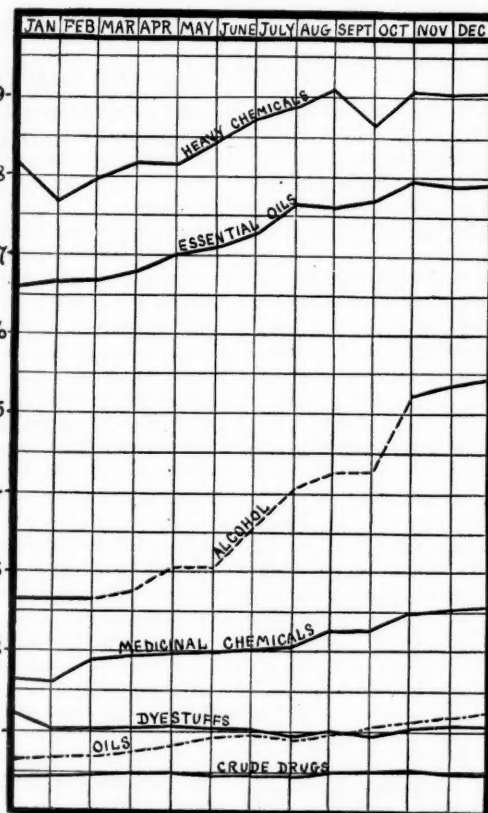
heavy; citronella, ceylon; cloves, cans; copaiba; lemon, U. S. P.; mustard, natural; peppermint, tins; spearmint; wintergreen, synthetic, U. S. P.

Oils: Cod, Newfoundland; lard, No. 1; menhaden, brown strained; neatsfoot, 20 degree C. T.; castor, No. 1, bbls.; coconut, Ceylon, bbls.; cottonseed, crude, f. o. b. mills; linseed, raw, car lots; olive, denatured; soya bean, Manchurian.

Alcohol: The figures and special curve for this material have been inserted for comparison and also because of the sensational manner in which the price has risen. Figures up to October 4th, 1917, are on a basis of \$1.10 per proof gallon tax on beverage alcohol. After that time the chief item in the new price is an additional internal revenue tax on \$2.10 per proof gallon, bringing the total up to \$3.20.

All figures are averages made up from prices ruling at the time specified, based on the bulk price unless otherwise specified. The unit of sale (pounds, ounces, gallons, etc.) commonly used has been taken as the standard for each article, i. e. morphine prices are taken as the price per ounce, alcohol as the price per gallon, milk sugar as the price per pound, sal soda as the price per cwt., etc. The table of average prices printed below, gives

the exact figures which are used in constructing the price chart. These results of course do not include every article in each class but ten important and representative substances from each. All the quotations given in the following table were furnished by leading manufacturers.



Price-Changes in the Primary Markets

1917 AVERAGE PRICES FOR DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Change
Medicinal Chemicals	\$1.62	\$1.59	\$1.81	\$1.83	\$1.88	\$1.89	\$2.01	\$2.08	\$2.25	\$2.24	\$2.48	\$2.51	55%
Heavy Chemicals	8.17	7.75	7.95	8.18	8.17	8.43	8.70	8.83	9.07	8.70	9.05	9.02	10%
Dyestuffs	1.21	1.03	1.03	1.04	1.06	1.03	1.02	.99	1.00	.98	1.03	1.05	13%
Crude Drugs .....	.44	.45	.47	.50	.49	.49	.48	.49	.50	.50	.51	.50	12%
Essential Oils	6.61	6.65	6.66	6.74	7.00	7.11	7.27	7.64	7.60	7.66	7.96	7.92	19%
Oils .....	.70	.73	.73	.76	.83	.90	.95	.92	.99	1.04	1.10	1.17	67%
Alcohol	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.80	3.05	3.05	3.60	4.10	4.30	4.30	5.25	5.30	97%

COST OF RAW MATERIALS INCREASES PRICE OF BENZOATES AND FORMALDEHYDE

**Manufacturers Find it Difficult to Obtain Toluol—
Benzoate of Soda Fluctuates Between \$1.50 and
\$8 per Pound—Salicylates Steadier.**

By **GEORGE SIMON**, of the Heyden Chemical Works

In answer to your request for a few words about the influences which have, during the year just ending, affected prices of such articles as we manufacture, I can only repeat what has been the experience of practically every manufacturer in this country.

The higher prices for coal, labor and raw materials have, in a general way, had a tendency to increase the cost of manufactured articles. But, like all rules, also this one has had its exceptions. I will give you a short history covering three branches of our manufacture, which may be interesting to your readers.

In formaldehyde, we have seen a steady advance of prices. On January 1, 1917, the product sold at 11c per pound and in consequence of advances in the price of wood alcohol the manufacturers of formaldehyde were obliged to ask more from time to time for their product, until it reached 19c per pound during the last month of the year.

To what extent the shortage and high cost of labor has been responsible for the advance in wood alcohol, we do not know, but we believe the increase was chiefly caused by the large demand and inadequacy of supplies.

In spite of the heavy demand for formaldehyde all over the year 1917, there has been no appreciable shortage in supplies, and as many large dealers had contracts over the whole year at low prices, the second-hands were at times able to sell formaldehyde at less than the manufacturers themselves could supply it for.

In benzoate of soda the prices varied during the last year between \$8.00 per pound as the high mark and \$1.50 per pound as the low mark. The highest prices prevailed in the beginning of the year and kept up until about May, when they gradually began to decline under pressure of strong competition. In October, the lowest mark of \$1.50 per pound was reached. This price rendered it impossible for some of the manufacturers to produce benzoate of soda to advantage and forced them to drop out of competition. A reaction set in and prices went up gradually until they have now reached about \$3.00 per pound.

Toluol is now obtainable for the manufacture of benzoate of soda only in very limited quantities and the future supplies of this preservative seem, therefore, to be in rather unsettled condition.

In salicylates few changes in price have occurred during the whole year. The domestic quotations have ranged from 80c to 85c per pound for salicylic acid and from 85c to 90c per pound for sodium salicylate, but manufacturers who sold for export were able to realize considerably more for their products.

The prices for salicylates are of course chiefly influenced by the cost of phenol, which has advanced during the course of the year from 40c to 55c per pound, but other chemicals, caustic soda, sulphuric acid, etc., played also an important part in bringing up the cost of manufacture of salicylates. Nevertheless, manufacturers found it possible to maintain their prices with only slight changes.

The difficulties for all manufacturers of chemicals in

providing for their raw materials have considerably increased during the last few months. Railroad embargoes and delays in transportation have made the supplies very uncertain and also short, so that stocks of raw materials, particularly coal, are now considerably below the normal in many chemical factories.

There is, however, no immediate danger of serious shortage in the most important materials needed in our manufacture, and we are looking, therefore, to the coming year with confident expectation that we shall be able to take care of the requirements of our customers, and to supply them with sufficient quantities of the goods which we manufacture, the same as we have done in the past year.

Must Pay More for Naphthalene

By **THE CHATFIELD MFG. CO.**, Cincinnati

With the importance that naphthalene has assumed in our chemical industry a brief account of the market conditions during the year 1917 and an attempt to foresee conditions during the coming year will prove interesting to consumers. In reviewing the situation for the present year, we find that at no time did naphthalene flakes sell for less than 9c spot. Balls in the early winter sold as low as 9c but did not again reach so low a price even during the summer months when the demand for them ordinarily is very small.

The demand for crystals by the dye manufacturers has been very great indeed and to a large extent accounts for the market price remaining high throughout the year even after the normal ball season was over. Buying short on balls during 1916 caused a heavy demand for them in 1917 and they sold for 13c to 14c as late as June, a time when the demand for balls is ordinarily light.

The cost of manufacture has also increased greatly. Advances in raw materials, fuel and labor are responsible for the increased cost. The big advance in the price of fuel has had a decided effect in the cost of production of naphthalene. As a result of the scarcity and high price of coal and petroleum oils, much tar is being burned as fuel, thus curtailing the supply of tar available for distillation. Not only has the supply been thus decreased, but the cost to the distiller has sharply advanced on account of the high prices paid by the users of tar as a fuel. Next in importance is the price of the fuel used direct in the distillation. This of course, is quite a large factor in recovering the products of coal tar. The cost of labor has also influenced the market.

From all indications the price of naphthalene in 1918 will be very much higher than during the present year. The tendency has been steadily upward and during the ball season of 1918 prices no doubt will reach a very high figure.

The demand from the dye industries is large and steadily increasing. Large stocks of balls are not at hand because of the great demand and the high prices offered during the winter and spring of this year when 13c to 14c was paid. The future demand from this source is sure to be larger. In addition to the high cost of production there are other reasons why the output of naphthalene is likely to be greatly decreased during 1918, principal of which is the lessened amount of coal tar available, owing to its use as fuel during the coal shortage.

Standardization of Dyestuffs

Work Before the National Association Outlined

By H. GARDNER McKERROW

The movement which has been initiated for a meeting of the aniline dyestuff manufacturers and dealers in this country, and which is to be held in Rumford Hall, The Chemists Club, 50 East 41st street, New York City, on January 22nd and 23rd next, has met with very hearty response. Upwards of two hundred companies and individuals have expressed their intention of being present to take part in the proceedings and among these are the largest interests in the country. The United States Government is taking an active interest in this movement and will have several representatives present from the different Governmental Departments interested in such matters.

The initial idea is to establish a National Dyestuffs Association which will fulfill the same relation towards the dyestuff industry as is filled by the various cotton and woolen and other trade associations to their respective industries.

One of the principal objects of the association will be to regulate various matters which are of vital import to the industry as a whole, such as the standardization of colors, tariff questions, arbitration of disputes, protection of contracts and any other matters which properly come within the functions of a trade association.

The dyestuff industry, is, as is well known, in its infancy, and so far, its interests have not been consolidated in a single body which would be representative of the industry as a whole. There have been two or three dominating factors and a large number of small interests with no relation to one another and without anything in the nature of organized cohesion.

It seems as if the right time to effect such a central organization is when the industry is in the process of being born; it is then that the fundamental basis of its ultimate control can be established in such a way as to automatically adjust itself to its future growth.

Necessity for System

As regards standardization, the difficulty under which the new industry is now working is that every maker, if he has any standard at all, has his own, and this bears no relation either as regards the tinctorial value of the colors offered or the price to the products of other manufacturers. It is universally admitted that if it is possible to devise a proper system of standardization against which all colors may be tested as they are produced, it would be of vast value to the industry, not only in the interests of the dyestuff manufacturers, but in that of the consumers in the various color using industries.

Furthermore, under the phraseology of the present tariff on dyestuffs, it is essential to the Government that there should be some form of standardization. On this latter point, it may be pointed out that dyestuffs carry an ad valorem duty of 30% and in addition, a specific duty of 5c per lb. The experience of the dyestuff shipment from Germany which came in by the Deutschland, however, reveals a possibility of danger which is not generally appreciated. For instance, the Deutschland brought in dyestuffs of a highly concentrated character, some of them being four and five times the concentration

of ordinary trade standards. Now, under the present tariff, a dyestuff which might be retailed for 20c per lb. in normal times, would carry an ad valorem rate of duty of 30% or 6c per lb., and in addition to this, there would be the specific rate of 5c per lb., making a total of 31c per lb. If, however, this dyestuff was imported in a five times concentrated form, and assuming that it was honestly invoiced—which is another story—it would be invoiced at \$1.00, carrying a 30% ad valorem, making \$1.30, but it would pay no more specific rate per pound than the unconcentrated dye or 5c per lb., making a total of \$1.35. This figure, divided by five to bring it down to the same basis as the unconcentrated dye, would admit this material at 27c per lb., instead of 31c. It is thus clear that the tariff will have to be arranged on a basis which will automatically adjust itself to concentrated qualities of dyes, providing for an increased specific rate according to the degree of concentration. It is further clear that in order to enable the Government to properly assess this increased specific rate, there must be a starting point, or, in other words, a definite trade standard against which concentrated dyes can be compared. This is simply one of the uses of a definite standard.

Usefulness of Standards

As regards the consuming trades, the usefulness of trade standards is evident. If a purchaser knows the exact relation of an offering as against an authoritative trade standard, approved and fixed by a National association representing the industry as a whole, he would be making his purchase with his eyes open and would know exactly the relative value of the offering as against the price asked.

It is not suggested that the trade standards as definitely passed upon by the National Dyestuff Association should necessarily represent the very highest type of colors produced, but a workable standard which would be within the reach of all manufacturers honestly endeavoring to produce reliable goods. It is quite possible that some offerings may run 10% or 20% higher than this fixed standard, in which case the material might be worth relatively more money, while other offerings might be 10% or 20% below the trade standard, in which case the manufacturer would be entitled to the value represented by his material, or would be impelled to improve his methods of production so as to reach the trade standard.

No attempt has been made to do more than suggest the outline on which the question of standardization can be approached, and it is expected that a fairly representative meeting of the dyestuff manufacturers will bring out a number of valuable suggestions from which the final form can be evolved.

With regard to the arbitration of disputes, it is hardly necessary to say anything as the benefit of this is self-evident. Ninety-five per cent. of the disputes which arise in relation to dyestuffs develop on the score of quality. Claims are made that deliveries are not equal to sample submitted, or that deliveries are not the same quality as previous deliveries. Some of these claims are made hon-

estly and in good faith; some are not made honestly and are nothing more than attempts to obtain discounts or to meet the conditions of a falling market. At present, the only way of adjusting these is through process of law, and it has been said that there are upwards of two thousand disputed cases now pending on dyestuffs and dyeing material before the courts of New York alone, and that the dockets are anywhere from one to three years behind in the adjusting of these disputes. If the two parties to a dispute know that there is an authoritative central organization to which the respective merits of the dispute can be submitted with the knowledge that the claims will be quickly and authoritatively settled, a vast amount of time and expense will be saved, not only to the dyestuff dealer but to the consumer.

Of course, this all predicates the establishment of a bureau of standardization under the aegis of the National Dyestuffs Association which will be composed of business men and chemists who would be absolutely impartial, and, like Caesar's wife "above reproach," and whose operations would be entirely confidential. It is not to be believed, however, that such a body could not be organized from the ranks of the dyestuff industry; the outlook for the industry would be dark indeed if it should prove to be impossible. This again, as regards the detailed manner of carrying out, is something which will be left to the good sense and tactful judgment of the gentlemen taking part in the Conference.

The same body could very properly be invested with an adjudicating power as regards the protection of contracts. This is a question which is going to be of vital and widespread interest when conditions begin to attain normality, even if it has not become an active factor in the business as yet.

When Contracts are not Contracts

In the panic-stricken times of 1915 and 1916, the color consuming industries were willing to sign contracts at almost any price, some of these contracts running for periods of two and three years from that date. Now a contract is not a contract unless it is equally binding on all parties thereto, and the difficulty is that a great many contracting parties only desire to be bound by a contract while it still operates in their favor. As soon as the market falls and prices range lower, they are apt to demand to be released altogether from the contract or to have it adjusted so as to correspond with the new conditions. Where the manufacturer can do this without loss to himself by reason of his ability to buy his raw materials at lower cost, it is undoubtedly commercial wisdom for him to do so; where, however, the manufacturer has committed himself in good faith to other contracts on his part for raw materials, to which he is compelled to adhere, a breach of contract on the part of his customer at once works manifest injustice to him.

If, therefore, there is a central authoritative board in which both the dyestuff manufacturers and the consumers have confidence, to which the merits of such a dispute as regards contracts could be submitted, shorn of endless litigation and limitless expense, it would be of unquestionable value to all parties, and its decisions, besides being rendered with reasonable promptness, would necessarily be based on commercial considerations of equity, rather than on the abstruse and mystifying constructions of law.

The above are simply suggested outlines to which the proposed Convention in January next will be asked to devote its attention.

The year 1917 has seen a very different development of the dyestuff situation than was to be expected in the previous year. While recognizing the limitations which must necessarily bear upon the industry there is every reason for gratification at the progress made by American chemists and dyestuff manufacturers. In less than three years America has worked out from a position of absolute dependence upon foreign sources of supply for her color requirements to one of substantial independence, at all events, as far as the more ordinary and commonly used colors are concerned.

There has been a great deal of misleading information given out by the daily press, however, and it must not be supposed that the entire battle is won and that any and all colors formerly supplied by Germany are now made and offered by American manufacturers. There are many of the more fancy and more complicated colors still to come and it may be that the trade conditions will be such that these will not be undertaken by the domestic manufacturers for some time to come, if at all.

Must Mix Brains With Dyes

While the manufacture of aniline dyes is a matter of chemical formulae, it should be appreciated that it is not simply a question of stirring something up in a kettle, with or without an application of heat, but that there are reactions, and combinations of reactions, manipulations of temperatures, and conditions of crystallization and precipitation, which have to be cognized and calculated, and that, given a formula, it requires brains and time to express that formula in manufactured goods.

The daily press has recently been exploiting certain statistics, apparently obtained from Government reports showing that America is now exporting dyes to foreign countries in substantial quantities, the inference being that we are now not only supplying the needs of our own color using industries but actually have a surplus which is available for export. This is an erroneous and a mischievous impression to create, and is liable to develop a degree of complacency which is not justified by the actual conditions.

There is now invested in the manufacture of coal tar products, including crudes, intermediates and dyestuffs, upwards of \$200,000,000, and there are upwards of two hundred concerns engaged in the manufacture of these commodities, of which half are making coal tar colors.

How far these will remain in the business when normal conditions shall have been restored, and when the elimination of fictitious values shall give the battle to those whose economic organization will permit of the lowest cost of production, and the largest percentage of yield, is something which "is on the knees of the gods," but it is a safe guess that there will not be as many engaged in these industries then as there are now.

At present, there are a few very large and very wealthy factors, who may be expected to develop on lines of effectiveness as regards cost of production, volume of output and economy of distribution in accordance with modern industrial practice; and a large number of small, inadequately equipped and insufficiently capitalized concerns, whose future is necessarily somewhat problematical.

In so far as these small companies devote themselves to specializations, to the production of very limited lines of colors, reducing the costs of production to the lowest possible point, and raising the percentage of yield to the highest possible point, a continued and profitable outlook is available.

EXPORT TRADE IN DYES AND CHEMICALS**Manufacturers Feel Necessity for Reducing Cost of Production to Meet Unusual Conditions in Foreign Commerce—Methods Adopted by Herman & Herman****By J. F. WISCHHUSEN,****Assistant to the President of Herman & Herman, Inc.**

The dyestuff and chemical business, as far as Herman & Herman, Inc., is concerned, during the year 1917, has not been accompanied with fluctuations such as have marked the salient features of the business during the first few years of the war. Nevertheless, the year 1917 has to us been one full of extremely absorbent interest in that the expansion of trade in our products required not as formerly, merely good luck in new enterprises, but an intensified study of a number of economic and commercial problems both at home and abroad.

At home the problems of a lower cost of production, of improvement in quality, economy in packing and handling, expediting in shipping, all simultaneously have taxed the capacity for resourcefulness and ingenuity of the executives in charge of the various departments in our organization.

In the foreign field the main problems, namely, of transportation and finance, have been and are still such, that the knowledge and foresight of only the most able and experienced business men have succeeded in gaining from the opportunities that have presented themselves, benefits which were commensurate with the efforts and calculations that were required. We have been fortunate in having connected with us, or secured for our organization, executives possessing qualities which the exigencies of the situation demanded from them. A proper co-operation as well as the co-ordination among them have rendered possible the extraordinary expansion in our business, the volume of which increased from \$250,000 during the month of January last to \$750,000 during the month of November.

In the course of the year, the steady increase not only in the cost of raw materials, but also in the cost of labor, has to a great extent been offset by a satisfactory increase in yield and the reduction in overhead expenses. (The following comparative figures will prove to be of interest, viz:

Increase of raw materials has ranged from 10% to 50% averaging about 30%.

Increase in the cost of labor from 25% to 30%.

Increase in yield of finished product 20%.

Reduction in overhead expenses 50% to 75%.

The scarcity in many raw materials or intermediates, has made itself especially felt in the manufacture of aniline colors, as well as pharmaceuticals derived from coal-tar, because the identical materials have been required for the manufacture of munitions for which purpose they have been requisitioned by the Government.

Nevertheless, it is gratifying to note that in general we have been in a position to lower the prices for our colors, and to materially add to the list of shades now made by us. The number of colors manufactured by us at the beginning of the year was 22. It has now been increased to 75.

The policy of our business has, since its inception, been exclusively to market American coal-tar products, aniline colors and pharmaceuticals, in foreign countries. This policy was laid down originally by our President, Mr. David L. Herman, who we think was the first in America to go

into the export business of American dyestuffs, with the thoroughness that is absolutely necessary if German competition is to be successfully met. The result of this pioneer enterprise has been most gratifying.

Of the nearly \$1,200,000 worth of American made colors exported from this country during the first quarter of our country's fiscal year, over 50% was handled by Herman & Herman, Inc. Whilst England and France have taken the largest quantities of American made dyes represented by the above figure, markets in Spain, South America and the Far East, have made a very satisfactory showing. In the three last mentioned territories, sales have been with the actual consumers, whereas, France and particularly England—have bought dyestuffs in this country with the object of re-exporting a large share of it to their customers in other countries. It is therefore quite natural that more attention has been devoted by us to the markets where the consuming industries have been the purchasers from us. This we consider the proper method of entrenchment to face German competition after the war.

Special efforts have proven necessary in order to obtain benefits from the Russian market. Unlike other firms who have sent representatives to Russia to study conditions, this company has delivered merchandise into Russia without having obtained previous orders and then sold the same on the spot. The innumerable difficulties connected with the effecting of shipments to Russia, and the actual delivery of the merchandise to the industrial centers in the heart of Russia have been successfully overcome. In most other countries, opportunities for the sale of American goods have been exceptionally favorable. Spain is about the only country in which labor unrests have during the summer months interfered temporarily with business.

Progress on the Pacific Coast**By F. H. BEACH, of Bush, Beach & Gent, Inc.**

During the first quarter of the year business was slack and prices weak owing to the shock which the market received in December of 1916, from the first efforts of Germany to start peace negotiations.

In the Spring, business and prices both braced up. This was principally due to the fact that foreign markets were compelled to come more and more to this country for their supplies, because Great Britain especially, was sacrificing business to the more efficient carrying on of the war and was even cutting off export trade to their own head markets such as India and Australia.

The last quarter of the year, business and prices have gone back, owing largely to restrictions placed by the Government on exports.

In the West, the Great Western Electro Chemical Co., for whom we act as agents, have developed at a remarkable rate and their products are being distributed not only over the Pacific Coast territory but to the Far East. Like all other manufacturers, they have had labor trouble, principally caused by the machinations of the I. W. W., but in spite of these, they have made tremendous progress. This plant is under the direct supervision of our president, John F. Bush, and it is largely to his ability for organization and his ability to inspire the men under him to accomplish the impossible, that this progress is due.

Newfoundland Oil in Demand

By **ROBERT BADCOCK**
Treasurer of W. & S. Job & Co., Inc.

The cod liver oil market has been nominal for many months and no change of note in quotations is recorded since the first of the year. Norwegian oil, which always had a preference in this market at high prices, has had to give way to oil made in Newfoundland, caused by the fact that supplies from Norway were practically unobtainable. This condition gave the Newfoundland manufacturers a big field and an unusual opportunity to market their oil, which resulted in their making a greater effort towards refining oil that would equal the Norwegian, and in this respect some have been successful; consequently, the production in Newfoundland has increased, in fact, more than doubled the previous year.

The range of prices has been from \$65 to \$80 per barrel from first hands. Present indications point to higher prices—the heavy buying season is with us, the demand exceptionally good, both foreign and domestic, and round lots have been sold for early delivery. Late reports are that large purchases have been made in United Kingdom and United States to cover the early part of 1918 and a scarcity now prevails on futures. These conditions, no doubt, will cause a sharp advance.

The cost of crude oil has increased and freight rates are about to be advanced, added to which is the difficulty of securing tinplate to assure a supply of barrels, which may result in manufacturers being obliged to resort to shipments in new oak barrels before the present season closes.

The direct exports from Newfoundland in imperial gallons from April 1st to October 25th, 1917, were as follows:

Canada	21,114
United States	54,619
England	75,871
New Zealand	3,150
Bermula	50
Australia	200
South Africa	375
South America	1,173
Italy	250

From this will be seen that quite contrary to expectations, England has been the largest purchaser. This is important when the fact is taken into consideration that the manufacture of Norwegian oil was handled solely by them and little, if any, exported to the United States or Canada.

Norwegian Oil Production Short

By **EDWARD P. HALS**

The production of Norwegian medicinal steamed cod liver oil during 1917 was considerably smaller than the quantities manufactured in 1915 and 1916. In 1915, more than 53,000 hectoliters were produced; in 1916, the total was about 60,000 hectoliters while in 1917 this production fell away to 37,000 hectoliters. Of these quantities the amount exported from Norway was in proportion to the production. In 1915, there were 112,800 barrels shipped out of the country; in 1916, less than half of the amount of the previous year was exported, 54,700 barrels being the total.

The first half of 1917 saw a still lower figure, 8,300

barrels, and basing the exportations of the last six months on an estimate of 10,000 barrels, the yearly total probably amounted to only 18,300 barrels, one third of the 1916 figure.

Of the total Norwegian exports of cod liver oil, New York has received an average of 2,800 barrels per year, the exact quantity being 3,000 for 1915; 2,800 barrels for 1916, and 2,600 barrels for 1917. It is estimated that at the end of 1917 Norway's reserve stock of cod liver oil was about 9,000 barrels of the refined medicinal product.

The Norwegian Government has fixed a price of \$80 to \$85 per barrel on refined cod liver oil, f. o. b. Norwegian ports. The price of this product has held very steady, during the entire year, at \$115@125 per barrel for the medicinal oil in the New York market. This is in contrast to fluctuations between \$75 and \$175 per barrel which marked the wild market conditions of 1915 and 1916 and is held to be directly due to Government price regulation in Norway.

Effect of War on Essential Oils

By **R. G. CALLMEYER**, of Antoine Chiris Co.

During 1917, the essential oils industry witnessed a wider range of high prices than at any period since the beginning of the war. Our reports from the producing centers in various parts of the world do not offer much encouragement as regards future prospects for a reduction in prices.

In attempting to analyze present conditions or in endeavoring to make calculations based upon future considerations and possibilities we must not be unmindful of the decidedly unsatisfactory barometer we have had at our disposal to guide us. Had we been permitted the privilege during the year of looking into the future with any degree of accuracy, the better would be our ability to indulge in an intelligent retrospective of the events and causes associated with the perfumery raw materials business.

The existing abnormal and world-disturbing conditions directly traceable to the war must be held responsible for this unfortunate situation.

The difficulties surrounding shipments have added an unfortunate aspect to the whole situation and we cannot look forward to any improvements in this regard until the position of shipping becomes definitely clarified.

That a few imported products—notably the Italian oils—failed to keep pace with the prevailing high prices governing the general list was not altogether due to the decreased consumption abroad since the fluctuations in exchange exercised a decided influence. Whether these oils are likely to suffer a further decline in prices must be left entirely to speculation and to future events.

Conditions in Europe have stimulated the manufacturing of many essential oils and synthetic aromatic chemical products in the United States and their present and future commercial possibilities are already quite well assured.

Consumers of our products should be prepared to meet the continuation of abnormally high prices although the progress being made by domestic manufacturers is an encouraging omen and in this respect our company has endeavored to consider the present as well as the future.

Exports of logwood from Jamaica to the United States for the third quarter of 1917 were valued at \$114,899, against \$496,120 in the same time last year.

War Demand for Heavy Chemicals

Government's Requirements Kept Prices Firm in 1917

The year 1917 was an eventful one in the New York heavy chemical market. Early in January a feeling of optimism was expressed on every hand as exceptionally large orders had been placed and many of the larger producers immediately increased their output in anticipation of the biggest year that had ever been known in the American chemical industry. Business started off with a rush, every indication pointing to a material advance in practically all the important items in the general list. During the first week of January, 1917, there was a stringency in the spot supplies of a number of heavy chemicals, especially acids, and with a large number of inquiries in hand holders advanced prices.

But the large business failed to materialize and the middle of the month found the market on a downward trend, with practically all chemicals offered on spot neglected by consumers. Buyers, at this time took advantage of the situation and met the sacrifices with still lower bids, which caused a general weakening. Prices continued to sag during January. Although, technically, the chemical situation was one of firmness the market was affected by external influences such as peace talk and prices continued to decline. In nearly all items, sales were recorded at less than recognized market quotations.

On January 31, 1917, prices were still on the decline and the market was weaker than it had been for some time. This condition was brought about largely because the idea of peace had become more deeply rooted in the minds of business men, and the speculative element became a potent factor in the trade. The first week in February witnessed the lowest level that heavy chemicals had reached in a number of years, and purchases were restricted to actual needs. The diplomatic crisis with Germany had at that time drawn this country to the edge of the European maelstrom and caused a condition of feverish excitement in chemical circles.

Prices Lowest in February

In presenting the price changes for the year, the following important heavy chemicals will be used as examples, starting with the prices prevailing during the first week of February when these products reached their lowest level:

Potassium lump alum, 6¼¢ a pound.
Ammonia water, 26 degree, 6¢@6½¢ a pound.
Copper sulphate, 98-99 per cent., 10¢ a pound.
Acetate of lead, 11½¢ a pound.
Muratic acid, 18 degree, 1¼¢@1½¢ a pound.
Nitric acid, 36 degree, 4¼¢@5¢ a pound.
Saltpetre, granulated, 31¢ a pound.
Caustic soda, 76 per cent., 4½¢@4¾¢ a pound.
Nitrate of soda, technical, 3½¢@3¾¢ a pound.
Bleaching powder, 35 per cent., 4¼¢@6¢ a pound.
Sulphuric acid, 66 degree, \$26@30 a ton.
Soda ash, 58 per cent., in bags, 2¾¢@3¢ a pound.

By the middle of February the market became more settled and the call for spot goods had greatly increased. During the lull there had not been any great accumulation of supplies and a number of the largest producers

had curtailed their output. Although there was considerable war talk, the demand improved and prices advanced. The improvement was gradual, but steady, and by the early part of March the general condition was more satisfactory to holders. Although there was a firmer tone all along the line, the most pronounced price advance was in caustic soda and soda ash. It was at this time that consumers were beginning to pay close attention to these two chemicals. All during March, the upward trend of prices continued, as there was an unusually heavy demand for all heavy chemicals from domestic and foreign consumers alike. At that time the prediction was made in the trade that the advance would continue on all of the important items as governmental activities in preparedness plans were then in actual operation and the first week in April witnessed a steady and firm tone prevailing on all heavy chemicals in the New York market.

During April, a steady and firm tone was noted on practically all chemicals. There was much speculation among holders of supplies during the first of the month which was due chiefly to the uncertainty of international conditions. But irrespective of the price fluctuations the market settled back to about the same condition that was noted the last of March. About this time one of the largest manufacturers of heavy chemicals summed up the situation as follows:

"There is always a lull before a storm and the quiet condition for the week is not surprising in view of the unsettled condition in international affairs."

True to this prediction the following week found prices gradually advancing on caustic soda, bleaching powder and soda ash, and with a heavy inquiry many were anticipating a material advance on saltpetre and nitrate of soda, but expectations failed to materialize and the middle of April found manufacturers and dealers awaiting developments, with a number of withdrawals of spot goods from the open market. Orders were being placed heavily for spot caustic soda and because of the light spot supplies at that time a number of orders were going unfilled. At the same time, manufacturers were beginning to advance the price on practically all heavy acids. About this time the Government was placing large orders for a number of items in the general list, and because manufacturers were reluctant to quote freely on spot, nominal quotations were heard.

Upward Trend in May

In the latter part of April, sellers were holding the bulk of their spot stocks for Government needs, as it was more evident that large orders would be placed from Washington. At the same time considerable export business to Europe was shut off and shipments to foreign countries were shifted chiefly to South America. The inquiry was heavy and there was additional strength to the undertone of the market, but prices did not fluctuate materially, and it was not until the early part of May that prices started on their upward trend. Early in May, competition was unusually keen among holders of spot stocks, and a number of speculators entered the market to take

advantage of the expected advance in prices. Changes were frequent and in many cases violent, with the tendency always upward. When prices began to climb again, quotations were as follows:

Potassium lump alum, $4\frac{1}{4}c@4\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound.
 Ammonia water, 26 degree, $6c@6\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound.
 Copper sulphate, 98-99 per cent., $9\frac{1}{4}c@9\frac{3}{4}c$ a pound.
 Acetate of lead, $12\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound.
 Muriatic acid, 18 degree, $1\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound.
 Nitric acid, 36 degree, $5\frac{3}{4}c@6\frac{1}{4}c$ a pound.
 Saltpetre, granulated, $31c$ a pound.
 Caustic soda, 76 per cent., $4\frac{3}{4}c@4\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound.
 Nitrate of soda, technical, $3\frac{3}{4}c@3\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound.
 Bleaching powder, 35 per cent., $3\frac{3}{4}c@4c$ a pound.
 Sulphuric acid, 66 degree, $\$29@\31 a ton.
 Soda ash, 58 per cent., in bags, $3\frac{1}{4}c@3\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound.

The week of May 9th, witnessed the most violent price changes upward that had been seen in the New York market in a number of years. Caustic soda was the leader in the list, and at that time the demand was in excess of the supply. There was a fair call from the Government, but the bulk of trading was confined to individual consumers. About the middle of May the market was somewhat upset on account of the activity of speculators, and bleaching powder, soda ash and caustic soda declined, only to recover the following week, as in June the spot market on practically all heavy chemicals was pretty well stripped. Acids were the feature at this time, and early in June there was more activity in the local market that had been noted for some time.

All important heavy chemicals continued on their upward trend through June and into July, when a number of spot stocks were withdrawn from the open market in anticipation of large Government buying. When the big business did not develop from Washington, these stocks were again placed on the market. Consumers were in need of stocks and large sales were made. Inquiries were pouring in from all parts of the country and the condition at that time was stronger than it had been throughout the year. Acids were in exceptionally heavy demand, and aside from lack of consumer interest in bleaching powder, all other items in the list were moving rapidly. The first of August witnessed a quieter condition, but prices did not fluctuate materially. Basic sodas were scarce at that time and both caustic and soda ash featured the local market.

Highest Level Reached in September

From this time until the first week in September, prices kept steadily climbing until they reached the highest level recorded during the year. Between the last week in August and the first week in September, prices on the important heavy chemicals were as follows:

Potassium lump alum, $8c@8\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound.
 Ammonia water, 26 degree, $6\frac{1}{2}c@7\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound.
 Copper sulphate, 98-99 per cent., $9\frac{1}{4}c@10c$ a pound.
 Acetate of lead, $12\frac{1}{2}c@13c$ a pound.
 Muriatic acid, 18 degree, $1\frac{1}{2}c@1\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound.
 Nitric acid, 36 degree, $5\frac{3}{4}c@7c$ a pound.
 Saltpetre, granulated, $30c@31c$ a pound.
 Caustic soda, 76 per cent., $9c@9\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound.
 Nitrate of soda, technical, $4\frac{1}{4}c$ a pound.
 Bleaching powder, 35 per cent., $1\frac{1}{2}c@1\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound.
 Sulphuric acid, 66 degree, $\$33@\36 a ton.
 Soda ash, 58 per cent., in bags, $4\frac{1}{4}c@4\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound.

Immediately after this high level was reached prices began to decline on the majority of important heavy chemicals

in the general list. The most striking exception was perhaps bichromate of soda, which took a sudden jump about the middle of September. The decline at this time was doubtless due to the fact that consumers were pretty well stocked up and then also there was some apprehension on the part of producers as to the decisions in Washington regarding the commandeering of various materials. Even at that time there was considerable talk about embargoes and this caused an unsettled condition.

This downward trend continued until the latter part of the month when another comparatively low level was reached, and the first week in October found prices at the following levels:

Potassium lump alum, $9c@9\frac{1}{4}c$ a pound.
 Ammonia water, 26 degree, $6\frac{1}{4}c@6\frac{1}{4}c$ a pound.
 Copper sulphate, 98-99 per cent., $8\frac{5}{8}c@8\frac{7}{8}c$ a pound.
 Acetate of lead, $13c@14c$ a pound.
 Muriatic acid, 18 degree, $1\frac{1}{8}c@1\frac{1}{8}c$ a pound.
 Nitric acid, 36 degree, $5\frac{1}{2}c@6\frac{1}{4}c$ a pound.
 Saltpetre, granulated, $28c$ a pound.
 Caustic soda, 76 per cent., $8\frac{1}{4}c@8\frac{1}{4}c$ a pound.
 Nitrate of soda, technical, $4\frac{1}{4}c@4\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound.
 Bleaching powder, 35 per cent., $2c@2\frac{1}{4}c$ a pound.
 Sulphuric acid, 66 degree, $\$32@\34 a ton.
 Soda ash, 58 per cent., in bags, $3\frac{1}{2}c@3\frac{3}{4}c$ a pound.

The outstanding feature at this time was the sudden and material decline in caustic soda which was the direct result of the embargo placed by the United States Government on exportations. The advice from Washington immediately caused large stocks to be placed on the open market and the demand was not great enough to take up the supplies with dealers doing the bulk of the trading among themselves. At the same time soda ash fell in sympathy with caustic, and the weakened condition of these two important items had considerable to do with the declines on other heavy chemicals.

Up Again in October

A recovery was noted immediately following this slump and during the month of October the market firmed up steadily, with sellers advancing prices as the consumer demand became greater. When the market settled after the news from Washington that embargoes had been placed on caustic, there was big business among brokers as it appeared they expected American consumers to take in the stocks that were on hand in the New York market.

During the month of November, prices held fairly steady on the majority of heavy chemicals and around the middle of the month the outstanding feature was sulphuric acid, as the Government was then taking the bulk of the production. Caustic, too was attracting much interest and the general tone of the market was active and firm. Beginning the first week in December, there was the usual "cleaning up process" in preparation for the New Year, with contracts for 1918 taking up most of the attention of consumers.

NOVEMBER EARNINGS OF UNITED DRUG CO.

Net profits of the United Drug Company for November were \$401,130, as compared with \$266,616 for the corresponding month of last year. A quarterly dividend of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the first preferred stock was declared, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15; also the regular quarterly dividend of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the second preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Medicinal Chemicals Scarce

Prices of Many Products Doubled in 1917

Two features of prominence which marked the medicinal chemical market during 1917 were a general shortage of supplies in many important articles and a general upward trend in prices with two or three marked exceptions. Stock shortages in opium, morphine, quinine and glycerin were without relief throughout the year, while other articles on the list suffered from temporary lack of supplies. An average price increase, based upon ten important chemicals of this class, was estimated at 55% for the year; the average price of these goods per pound in January, 1917, was \$1.62 while in December the figures average \$2.51 per pound. Reverses were felt in some quarters, however, phenolphthalein, acetphenetidin and other articles suffering material reductions.

Acetanilid opened the year at 45c per pound for the U. S. P.; it sold as low as 37c in June, climbed back, passing the previous figure and reaching 75c per pound in December. Calomel went from \$1.43 per pound in January to \$1.91 at the close. Glycerin, C. P. sold for 55c at the beginning of the year and closed at 72c per pound, supplies scarce. Morphine sulphate was fairly free early last January at \$7 per ounce; the price is now \$12.80 with very little goods available. Alcohol, driven by new internal revenue rates, went from \$2.70 to \$5.35 per gallon for ethyl, 188 proof. Milk sugar sold for 30c in January and 45c in December. These are a few of the features of the list. Many other upward changes occurred to a lesser degree.

Owing to improved manufacturing facilities, increased supplies and keen competition, a few preparations sharply declined. Acetphenetidin was scarce at \$20 per pound last January; February saw \$25 per pound. This price held steadily until June, when new sources of supply were uncovered, and during the last six months the market figure has steadily declined until December saw plentiful offers at \$7.50 per pound. Phenolphthalein is another article in this class which has also been forced down. Buyers offered \$23 per pound last January, \$25 in March, \$17 in July, and in December sellers willingly accepted \$9 per pound. Benzoic acid sold at \$8.50 per pound for the "ex toluol" material in January, 1917. The price fell to \$1.85 in October but has since recovered, closing the year at about \$3 per pound. In addition, many other coal-tar derivatives, the technique of manufacture being perfected in the United States, are now being offered more freely with reduction in price.

JUMP IN PRICE OF ALCOHOL

Undoubtedly the most important feature of the year in the alcohol market was the passage of the emergency war revenue bill on October 3rd. Chief among its clauses of importance to the drug trade is the new rate of internal revenue tax on alcohol. For use in medicinal products, ethyl alcohol is taxed an additional \$1.10 per proof gallon, or on a basis of \$2.10 more per gallon of 188 proof or 95% alcohol. Beverage alcohol has to pay an additional tax of \$2.10 per proof gallon or \$4.10 on a gallon of 95% spirits. The original idea of the bill was to place both beverage and medicinal alcohol on the same

basis and charge the same tax rate, but through the united efforts of various national drug associations the injustice and hardship of this policy were pointed out, resulting in the half rate for alcohol used in the extraction, preparation and preservation of hundreds of medicinal products. By a ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, alcohol extracts and other alcoholic preparations may be manufactured by drug companies under license, provided the preparation is listed in the United States Pharmacopoeia or the National Formulary. There has been a concerted movement against confining this list to the U. S. P. or N. F. by the drug trade, the claim being made that these standards contain less than 20% of the wellknown preparations of widespread manufacture containing alcohol and that the licensing system for unlisted preparations is both intricate and unjust. The appeal is as yet undecided.

The price of alcohol since October has risen rapidly, as would naturally be expected. In November, \$5.25 per gallon for 188 proof ethyl alcohol was the price; December ended with the price at \$5.40, quotations nominal as compared with \$2.70 per gallon in January with plentiful supplies.

From January to December, 1917, the price of ethyl alcohol advanced 100%. Wood alcohol went up 50% and denatured alcohol, although it suffered a decided decline during the last three months, scored an advance of 20% over the price at the beginning of the year.

SUPPLIES OF QUININE LIMITED

Throughout the entire year, the quinine market in this country suffered from an acute shortage of supplies. As a result of the British-Dutch shipping controversy, the ports of Holland were closed by the Ministry of Marine of that country, thus shutting off supplies of cinchona bark purchased for delivery in the United States. Between embargoes and lack of bottoms, the large quantities of the bark owned by American interests, were stranded in Amsterdam, with the result that American quinine manufacturers suffered from lack of raw material. Small imports of Java quinine, brought in from time to time, were quickly absorbed and did little to relieve the situation so far as this market was concerned.

Manufacturers had to depend on the quinine and bark on hand in December, 1916, to supply the bulk of their trade throughout 1917. This was accomplished only by refusing all orders except from regular customers, by cutting down materially on orders accepted and by exercising great care in distributing justly the quinine available.

The year opened with the price of quinine sulphate at 55c per ounce, the price being reduced from 75c to this figure in October, 1916, in response to good receipts of bark from Europe. The scarcity which marked the year was first hinted at in February and shortly afterwards manufacturers raised the price of all quinine salts to their former level on a basis of 75c per ounce for the sulphate. The price represents the highest manufacturers' price since 1886.

The demand for quinine grew in proportion to the decrease in stocks, and the possibility of a quinine famine

added to the movement. During February and March, inquiries and orders from all over the country fairly swamped the manufacturers and jobbers. Manufacturers, however, held the price steady at 75c throughout the year and were especially careful in preventing supplies reaching speculative interests and thereby repeating the manipulation of the market as in 1915. Holdings in second hands constituted a considerable part of the available quinine during the early part of 1917, but most of this material was soon sold out, leaving the makers in control of the situation, after which time, the latter supplied the regular jobbing trade only in quantities sufficient for their immediate needs.

Manufacturers booked no goods for contract delivery last year, being unable to see any indications of future easiness in raw materials. A New York manufacturer even went so far as to confine sales to a limited number of ounces of quinine per month in an effort to spread out the meagre stocks as far as possible.

Expectation of Government orders for quinine materialized last fall. Manufacturers and jobbers, in a position to do so, suspended filling customers' orders and confined their efforts exclusively to handling Government requirements. Jobbers holding Government orders were the only firms to receive supplies from the manufacturers. This demand by the Government for quinine had little effect on the market price of quinine held by outsiders for the reason that it had long been anticipated and had been discounted by the trade.

SHORTAGE IN OPIUM

Stocks of opium in the United States have been decreasing rapidly during the past year while the demand for opium derivatives has been constantly active. The American market has been characterized by short supplies and strong demand throughout the entire year. Imports have dwindled to practically nothing owing to shipping conditions and shortage of supplies abroad. It has been with difficulty that shipping permits have been obtained by American manufacturers for exportation of opium out of London to this country. Without stocks of opium, American manufacturers of narcotics would be unable to produce morphine, diacetyl morphine, etc. in anything like the quantities necessary to take care of the demand from the trade.

Since last January, conditions have become steadily worse, until the present acute shortage threatens a famine in narcotics unless drastic steps are taken to conserve supplies.

During 1917 prices for opium and its derivatives have risen with a rapidity without precedent. December, 1916, closed with granular and powdered opium selling at \$12.50 a pound. In January, 1917, the price went to \$13.50; in March to \$14.50 and in April to \$20.00 per pound. From April to the present time the price has advanced by leaps and bounds until now \$35 per pound is asked by holders and the quantity obtainable at this price is very limited. It is impossible to touch Persian gum for less than \$30 per pound.

Imports of opium for the seven months ending July 31, 1917, amounted to 73,193 pounds valued at \$821,344. This is less than 25% of the quantity received here during a corresponding period in 1915, when 284,719 pounds were received. In 1916, more than 68,000 pounds arrived.

Opium in bonded warehouses January 1, 1917, amounted to 13,834 pounds. On Oct. 1, 1917, there were 23,016 pounds under bond in the United States.

MORPHINE

The scarcity and increasing price of opium has resulted in similar conditions in the morphine market in this country. For the past year manufacturers have been distributing their small stocks as judiciously as possible in the face of an overwhelming demand. With few exceptions makers have been parcelling out their morphine in lots of 10 and 25 ounces and have consistently refused to fill orders repeated at too frequent intervals. Speculators and hoarders have been cut off. Orders for immediate needs only have been filled. Meagre supplies have been carefully controlled and in this way the American manufacturers have undoubtedly averted, or at least postponed, a famine of morphine and other narcotics.

January, 1917, saw the price of morphine sulphate at \$7 per ounce, a fifty cent increase over the closing price of 1916. In February, the price rose to \$7.80 per ounce for the sulphate; in March it went to \$8.80 and in April \$9.80 per ounce. This price held steadily until August, when another increase of \$1 was registered, bringing the price to \$10.80 per ounce. The manufacturers announced \$11.80 as the price in September and in October an increase brought the price to \$12.80 per ounce for the sulphate. In ten months the price rose nearly 100%. The price is now \$12.80, representing an increase of 175% over the pre-war price of \$4.70.

Conditions are still bad and the outlook for future improvements is dubious.

CODEINE

Codeine did not keep pace with the advances in the price of morphine during 1917. The year opened with the price \$8.25 per ounce for codeine sulphate and for the first four months of the year, this product, like the other opium derivatives, rose rapidly, reaching \$11 per ounce in March. Since that time, however, the codeine market has been periodically weakened by small demand, selling competition in second hands and importations from England. November 1st, the price declined from \$10 per ounce to \$8.80 per ounce, bulk, for the sulphate.

DIACETYL MORPHINE

This product sold for \$7.95 per ounce for the hydrochloride at the beginning of 1917. Because of its close relation to morphine, the price of diacetyl morphine has acted similarly to morphine. From \$7.95 in January, the price has risen steadily to the present figure of \$15.90 per ounce. This is an increase of 100% in less than a year.

In addition to a shortage of morphine, manufacturers of diacetyl morphine have been handicapped by their inability to secure supplies of acetic anhydride in quantities sufficient for their needs.

ANDRUS FORTUNE TO GO TO CHARITIES

John Emory Andrus, well known in the drug trade through his connection with Reed, Carnick & Andrus, the New York Pharmacal Association, the Arlington Chemical Co. and the Palisade Manufacturing Co., has incorporated the Surdna Foundation through which he will distribute his fortune to charities, beginning with an institution for orphans to which he will devote \$2,000,000. It is estimated that Mr. Andrus is worth about \$40,000,000. The name Surdna is the reversed spelling of Mr. Andrus' name. Mr. Andrus was formerly mayor of Yonkers and served his district as representative in Congress for several years. He is still interested in drug manufacturing.

Prices of Botanicals Higher

Manufacturers Warned of Growing Scarcity

By C. G. WEISCOPE

Charlotte Drug Company, Charlotte, Mich.

Unusual conditions have prevailed in the American botanical drug market during the last year. Prices in a good many instances have doubled. Owing to shortage of labor it has been very difficult to stimulate collection because people were urged to give particular attention to growing large crops of foodstuffs. The ammunition plants offered such high wages for unskilled labor that very few of the old collectors were left in the field to gather the crops. With these conditions came the difficulties in moving the goods from the source of production, as in some points in the South embargoes were placed as early as April, 1917, and were not lifted until the latter part of August or the first of September.

Large collectors who accumulate supplies from the small collectors, found it difficult to obtain burlap and containers to pack their goods. Burlap has more than doubled in price. Several of the largest dealers have been driven out of business. Those who remained have been paid double the normal prices. Collections next season will be still more difficult and several American botanicals will not be collected at any price.

In the last few years there have been cultivated in this country on a small scale various articles that have since become very scarce, such as belladonna, henbane, sage and cannabis indica. But it will be years before they will be grown successfully. During the season just closed, there were fair crops of belladonna, henbane and cannabis indica, but they were not sufficient to meet the requirements of even one of our many manufacturing chemists. There is a good deal to be learned in the cultivation of these plants and very few persons attempt it.

Last winter, with no military movements, the congestion of freight was very serious. This winter, with the country engaged in the greatest war the world has ever known, it promises to be worse. On this account, buyers need not hesitate in buying practically any American botanicals at the prevailing prices. There have been very good inquiries for American botanicals from dealers. This indicates that the market is depleted. So far they have been unable to secure anywhere near the amount that they will need.

Aletris Root (True Unicorn)—Several orders have come into the market and dealers were unprepared to handle them. The market advanced to 35c@40c per lb., with sales made between dealers at the first mentioned figure. All indications are that this article will change hands at very much higher prices before next season. One year's consumption of this article amounts to about 15-20 tons. Collections during the last three (3) years have averaged 10-12 tons yearly.

Angelica Root—During the first part of the year, this article was only in routine demand and prices were 18c@22c per pound. Owing to the impossibility of securing further supplies of the foreign root, the domestic was purchased quite heavily by dealers. It is stated that sales were made between dealers at 45c per pound. One dealer had to fill a contract which he had accepted from a

customer at about 33c per pound. There are orders unfilled in the market, and the chances are very slim of obtaining the root at any price.

American Hellebore Root—During the first part of the year prices advanced to 22c@24c per pound. There is very little of this root. Some sales were made in the last three weeks of the year just closed at 25c per pound, and there is not sufficient whole goods in the hands of dealers to take care of the enormous demand that will be in the market next spring for this article, as there has been very little of the foreign root imported.

American Sarsaparilla Root—Owing to the advance in the price of the Mexican root, some consumers have been purchasing the American and dealers were selling it the first few months of the year at 8c@9c per pound and the Mexican at 14c@16c. As the Mexican root continues to advance, the demand for the American grows heavier and heavier, which has brought the price to 18c@20c per pound.

American Wormseed—There was practically no life in the market during the year. Sales have been made by holders at the source of production in carload lots at 3½c per pound. Next season collectors will have to be paid 7c@8c per pound to collect this article.

Balm of Gilead Buds—Sales were made during the first part of the year at 16c per pound and prices then advanced to 22c per pound. In September and October there was found to be very little stock in the hands of the dealers at the source of production. Prices advanced steadily to 55c@70c per pound. There are no large parcels offered and no stocks in reserve.

Bay Berry Wax—This article has been in limited demand and there were practically no price changes, but owing to the scarcity where the berries are collected and the wax manufactured, higher prices are expected.

Black Haw—Only routine movement took place in the bark of root and the bark of tree during the first part of the year. Some dealers, during the first part of the year, contracted to supply consumers with very large lots at prices prevailing at that time, which were 11c per pound for the bark of root and 6c per pound for the bark of tree. But it soon developed that these prices had to be paid to stimulate the collection and only one quarter of what was needed was accumulated. When the consumers began drawing on their contracts in August and September they got very little of the bark. Sales of the true bark of tree have been made at 11c@12c per pound and higher prices will probably be demanded soon.

Burdock Root—From present indications it looks as if during the first three months of 1918, record prices will be paid for the limited quantities available. There is practically no foreign root on the market. During the collecting season just closed, collectors were being paid fancy prices for this root, more than in previous years, but the production was not sufficient to cause the market to be over stocked.

Balsam of Fir—Sales of the Canada have been made at \$6@5.50 per gallon, which shows an increase of about \$1 per gallon. Sales of Oregon have been made at \$1.25 per gallon, showing an increase of 45c per gallon for the year. There are limited stocks of both of these articles in the hands of the dealers.

Cramp Bark—The so-called variety, which should be properly labelled Maple Bark, was in very big demand during the first part of the year and sales were made as high as 30c per pound and with the summer peeling of this article dealers were able to fill all contracts although they delayed several months in doing so. The main difficulty confronting the buyers is that the railroads will not accept these goods for transportation, but considerable has found its way into the market by express.

Cramp Bark Genuine—There will not be any unusual advance unless consumers and dealers have smaller stocks than estimated. During the first part of the year sales were made as high as 70c per pound. This was an advance of 30c@40c per pound over the previous year. During the summer months, sales were made at 34c@38c. Most dealers holding at 44c@50c per pound.

Cascara Sagrada Bark—1917 peel has been offered at the source of production in car-load lots at 11c@12c per pound. This shows an advance of 2c@3c per pound over the first part of the year and all indications are that we will see much higher prices, but in some quarters it is thought that owing to the limited quantities exported, there will be no advance.

Damiana Leaves—This article was in fair demand during the first part of the year and sales were made at 9c and 10c per pound. However, as spot stocks were liquidated and the selling prices at the source of production advanced, owing to scarcity, sales were made at 14c@15c per pound.

Golden Seal Root—There was very little golden seal root dug last fall, as the growers were having their troubles with labor conditions. They did not find time to dig their golden seal roots so left them in the ground until next fall. This, in all probabilities will cause still further advances during the next eight months as there will not be very much dug this spring.

Lady Slipper Root—This article has been practically impossible to get. In the first part of the year sales were made at 24c per pound. Before the winter closed, or in the earlier spring, the prices advanced to 50c. Prices advanced to 80c per pound. As quite a few growers are now cultivating this article it is indicated that there will always be sufficient to answer requirements, but prices will be very high.

Saw Palmetto Berries—One or two dealers placed several orders at the source of production at 10c per pound, but thought they would lose money. Several large buyers came into the market and they had no difficulty in disposing of the orders at very attractive prices, but when they went back to the source of production for additional supplies, they found they could only locate one or two small parcels of about 300 pounds. Sales have been made between dealers at 15c per pound.

Senega Root—This article has advanced steadily from the first part of the year until it reached 85c@90c per pound. In the last thirty days there has been a slight

weakening. This has practically been brought about by the fact that contracts have been filled and no further orders placed in the market. A good many of the men that have made a business of collecting same have been called to the colors by both the United States and the Canadian Governments, and it is not likely that very much of this article will be accumulated.

Spikenard Root—Prices have advanced and sales have been made between some dealers at about 35c per pound. During the winter months, this article will sell at 50c per pound, as there is not sufficient stock to answer the requirements of the trade.

Squaw Vine—Sales were made at the first part of the year of this article at 11c@12c per pound. Sales between dealers have been made at 20c per pound. This indicates a high selling price before the next season.

Stramonium Leaves—The year opened with this article selling at 16c per pound. Then a demand set in and unusual quantities were purchased. It later developed that this article was being used in place of some foreign article that had advanced considerably in price. This new demand drove the price up to 22c@24c per pound. There will be sufficient of the herb to answer all requirements, as it has been cultivated successfully and considerable acreage will be put out next season.

White Pine Bark—As this bark has always sold in car-load lots at 3c@3½c per pound, quite a few dealers accepted car-load orders from their customers to be supplied at 3½c. Now these dealers have been compelled to pay 5c per pound to fulfill the contracts that they had taken at 3½c. There are orders at the source of production now for 120 tons, and there is not much over 60 to 80 tons available, and most of this is a little off grade, but can be used. This means that those that have not covered their requirements will have to pay much higher prices. In December, sales were made at 8c@10c per pound.

Witch Hazel Leaves—During the first part of the year this article was in good demand with quite a few export orders to be filled. Prices advanced steadily until the new collection started, then prices eased off. This of course, had a tendency to curtail the collection and there was not very much of this article collected during the past season. The men that have been in the custom of collecting these leaves have been working at other lines of business and very limited stocks have been accumulated in the hands of the dealers. When they get into the market this winter they will find it very hard to secure their supplies regardless of prices.

Yerba Santa—This article had been selling for the last eight to ten months in the local market at a price lower than was being paid at the source of production. This condition was very prominent during the first part of the year and as stocks in the hands of dealers were gradually liquidated the spot prices stiffened somewhat, but at the close of the year the same conditions prevailed as in the first part, that is it cost just as much to buy these goods at source of production as in the New York market. There are no indications of any unusual advance as there is sufficient to more than answer requirements, but transportation facilities will in all probability hold shipments up considerably.

The stock of East India indigo in London on December 1 was 3,088 chests, against 3,212 on the same date last year.

**MANUFACTURERS NEEDING BOTANICALS
WARNED THAT PRICES ARE GOING UP**

**Leading New York Dealers Say Cause of Scarcity is
Shortage of Labor to Collect Roots, Herbs and
Leaves—Small Stocks in Hand.**

By **THURSTON V. V. ELY,**
Manager Drug Department H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc.

Conditions in this country during the past nine months have been unusual and it is not surprising that they should have had a marked effect upon the collection of botanical drugs. Even before last April, there was a tendency toward a shortage of domestic goods, due principally to the fact that importations from abroad were restricted and, consequently, many domestic articles had to take the place of the foreign goods previously used. Up to that time the facilities for collecting domestic crude drugs had not been greatly interfered with, and higher prices were due principally to an increased demand. Since last April, however, the situation has changed. Higher prices have been the result of a new influence, which has greatly interfered with the collection of botanical drugs. This new influence is the labor situation in the collecting districts.

The reports which we have received from our various collecting depots in different parts of the country indicate that during the past six or nine months, only small quantities of domestic botanical drugs have been collected. We are not surprised that this should be the case. Generally speaking, country people collect roots, barks and herbs, when they are not engaged in more regular lines. They will not do this kind of work when they have other means of livelihood.

Since the United States entered the war, there has been a steady demand in the country districts for men. A great many have joined different branches of the service. Others have left the country districts to obtain employment in factories where they are well paid. This created a very serious labor shortage on the farms and in the country districts. The men that are left there are needed for the regular farm work and they have no time or inclination to go out and gather roots, barks or herbs.

Unless the prices of crude botanical drugs advance materially it will be impossible for dealers in these articles to compete with the factories or farmers in furnishing an attractive and well paid means of livelihood to people who might engage in the collection of the various articles handled in our line.

Concerns that are interested in botanical drugs should be reminded that they are not manufactured articles which can be produced at short notice when the demand increases. Generally speaking, the several roots and barks must be collected at a certain season. This is particularly true of various flowers. If the material is not gathered at a certain time, it cannot be collected later, no matter what price is paid. It is well to bear in mind that the season for gathering these articles has ended, and it will be impossible to get additional supplies in the sources of production. There are only small stocks available in the hands of dealers. It can easily be foreseen that these stocks will steadily diminish during this winter and next spring. We do not believe that it is possible for prices to go lower during the next three or four months. We are quite sure that they will advance, as soon as the dealers receive the increased demand, which is almost bound to set in after the first of the year. Many manufacturers

have been holding off and so the demand has not been very acute during the past month or so, although stocks have been steadily going into consuming channels.

In addition to the facts just mentioned there are other influences tending to increase prices, particularly the freight situation. In many Southern towns, shipments to the business centers of the country are under embargo. Should the Government take charge of the railroads, and establish priority rules, it is difficult to prophesy the effect of such action upon shipments of botanical drugs. Certainly if goods cannot be delivered to the distributing centers from the collecting depots, prices in the various markets in large cities will necessarily advance.

It is undoubtedly true that many foreign drugs have been and will be influenced by conditions in the country of origin, similar to the conditions in the United States. There is a labor shortage all over the world, although it is perhaps not as acute in the Far East as it is in this country. Foreign drugs are also greatly affected by the ocean freight situation.

In connection with milled goods, purchasers should bear in mind that the increase in the cost of labor and materials has made it impossible to grind and powder goods at the same cost as formerly.

A summary of the botanical drug situation convinces the writer that prices can go in only one direction and that is upward. Furthermore, manufacturers who require a certain article or articles in any great quantity are urged to take steps to insure the receipt of supplies; otherwise, they are apt to find later that the goods needed cannot be had except at very high prices, or perhaps not at all.

Market for Gums in 1917

By **THURSTON & BRAIDICH**

Prices of gum arabic advanced about 100% during July and August on account of the sinking of several steamers carrying a large portion of the crop, and also the refusal of the British Government to permit exports from Great Britain.

At the moment stocks in the United States are not large and it is doubtful if there is a sufficient quantity to last until next May or June when the new crop should afford some relief. The reports from the primary market are not at all favorable as it is quite possible that the scarcity and high cost of labor will not permit the gathering of an average crop.

In general, prices of gum tragacanth were unchanged during the past year. The stocks are light and arrivals have been small. Under these conditions there is little probability of lower quotations.

The annual report of the Castner-Kellner Alkali Company of Great Britain shows a slight improvement both in the gross and net profits, but owing to the increase in the amount of capital ranking for dividend, the distribution upon it is to be reduced from 22 to 20 per cent. In May last year an agreement was reached between this company and the Brunner-Mond Company, having for its object mutual co-operation in technical and commercial matters, which it was believed would result in improved efficiency and economy. The agreement entered into involved an exchange of shares, 250,000 £1 shares of the Castner-Kellner Company being exchanged for 200,000 £1 shares of Brunner, Mond & Co.

Drug & Chemical Markets

CHEMICALS HIGHER IN LONDON

Prices Advance Sharply Owing to Cost of Coal, Transportation Charges and Labor—Markets Firm and Numerous Changes Recorded at the Close.

(Special Cable to Drug and Chemical Markets.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The effect of dearer coal, transportation charges, the cost of containers and of labor is more acutely felt in the heavier chemicals, notably in ammonium derivatives, ammonium chloride and sal ammoniac. Arsenic white powder continues to advance in Cornwall and £155 per ton is now asked. Alum has been marked up 20s per ton this week, the home price now being £18 10s for lump and £22 f. o. b. for export. Acetanilid, hexamine, benzoate of soda from toluol and chloral hydrate are materially dearer and scarce.

Codeia crystals was advanced by our makers in unison by 5s per ounce to 29s and strychnia in sympathy with the growing scarcity of nux vomica by 6d per ounce, pure being 4s 6d per ounce. Bergamot oil now costs 21s per pound. Gentian is dearer at 87s per hundredweight. Freights are very heavy from Spain on gentian and our latest advices point to a probable early stoppage by the Spanish Government of all steamer departures from the peninsular to foreign ports.

A further advance in all bulky Spanish produce is scarcely preventable as freight-rates have been advanced out of all proportion to commercial values.

Morphia makers who had practically from the beginning of the war uniformly maintained the low price of 13s 6d per ounce for home consumption have withdrawn their price entirely. Their motive for doing so is shrouded in mystery.

In general the holiday tone of the markets was very firm. Among the products advanced in price were cream of tartar, epsom salts and glaubers salts. Sal ammoniac jumped £5. Sulphonal, barbitone and the benzoates are higher.

There is a firmer tone in bromides, chloral hydrate, coconut butter and tartaric acid.

Anise oil, cloves, copper sulphate and pepper are easier.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Original Packages)

Advanced

Amyl Acetate, 25c
Arnica Root, 20c
Cannabis Root, 30c

Ipecac Root, Cartagena, 20c
Oil of Geranium, 25c
Sodium Benzoate, U. S. P., 20c

Declined

Acetphenetidin, 25c
Cloves, Zanzibar, 2c
Musk Root, Russian, \$115

Oil of Cloves, Tins, 5c
Resorcin Crystals, U. S. P., 50c
Saccharin, Soluble, \$2

The severe cold weather, a shortage of spot supplies of numerous drugs and delays in traffic, caused considerable curtailment in business. A scarcity of crude materials restricted production and advanced prices. Drug and chemical firms are taking inventories and neglecting the market temporarily.

Botanical drugs were inactive, but firm. Balsams are higher. Herbs and leaves closed unchanged except for a few varieties which are scarce and are constantly increasing in price. Imported roots underwent some price fluctuations. Stocks of various spices are small. Cloves are lower, however, owing to recent arrivals.

Essential oils were quiet, but prices have been sustained with few exceptions.

Acetanilid—Makers continue to name 75c a pound but

only limited quantities are available. Second hands are quoting 78c a pound. According to advices from London sales in spot parcels there were effected at about 4 shillings a pound.

Acetphenetidin—Under an accumulation of stocks, prices were lowered 25c a pound. Sellers are offering goods more freely at \$6.50@\$6.75 a pound.

Amyl Acetate—Buyers experienced increased difficulty in locating spot parcels at prices below \$5.25 a gallon, showing a net gain over previous sales of 25c.

Alcohol, Wood—Leading distillers reported trading practically at a standstill, pending further instructions from the Government. Distillers are quoting nominal \$1.35 @ \$1.37 for 95 per cent. and \$1.40@\$1.42 a gallon for 97 per cent.

Arnica Root—Owing to limited offerings prices closed firmer at a gain of 20c a pound. Trading still lacks animation. Small sales have been effected at 70c@78c a pound.

Castor Oil—The market is practically bare of spot stocks and second hands are naming 33c@34c a pound. Government demands are receiving first consideration. Quotations by crushers were more or less nominal for No. 1 in barrels at 26c@26½c and No. 3 at 25c@26½c a pound.

Cannabis Leaves—A marked shrinkage of stocks resulted in an advance of 30c a pound for domestic leaves. Holders offered limited supplies at \$1.00 to \$1.05 a pound.

Cloves—Recent importations weakened the market and prices declined 2c a pound. Offerings were more liberal at 44c@45c a pound for Zanzibar, while Amboynas were quoted at 53c@54c a pound.

Cocaine—Supplies are very scarce. The alkaloid is nominal and hydrochloride in bulk is held at \$9.25 an ounce. Second hands continue to exact high premiums but meagre offerings are restricting sales.

Glycerin, Dynamite—Twenty-five carloads were booked for delivery over the first six months of the year. Buyers made bids of 63c a pound for spot supplies, drums included, but no sales resulted.

Ipecac Root—Lack of transportation facilities at primary markets caused a firmer trend particularly for Cartagena root. Sellers quoted 20c a pound higher to \$2.90@\$3.00 a pound.

Marjoram Leaves—The market for French leaves is stronger and sellers are quoting 3c a pound higher. Some holders offered small lines at 40c. Sales were booked at 38c@39c a pound on the spot.

Mercury—The spot supply is very light and prices are firm at \$115 a flask of 75 pounds. Some holders are asking up to \$125 a flask. The Government according to reports will take over the bulk of the output.

Morphine—With no immediate prospect of replenishing stocks, prices were decidedly firm. Manufacturers are quoting \$12.80 an ounce, in bulk, for the sulphate.

Musk Root—Prices met with a sharp drop of about \$1.15 a pound, which resulted in a better demand and sales at \$2.65@\$2.70 a pound.

Oil of Clove—Owing to the lower price of cloves the oil was reduced 5c a pound for spot supplies in tins. Sales were reported at \$3.65@\$3.75 a pound.

Oil of Geranium—The market closed at 25c advance owing to scant supplies. Sellers are naming \$4.25@\$4.50 a pound.

Opium—The market is unsettled owing to the probability that the Government will commandeer stocks. Importers are quoting U.S.P. spot lots at \$32 a pound for granular and powdered. Prices for spot lots of Persian closed weak and lower for supplies in cases, being offered at \$27 a pound, owing to recent arrivals.

Quinine—Domestic manufacturers are entertaining the hope that the Government will expedite the transporta-

tion of cinchona bark landed at Pacific ports, as efforts are being made to bring the raw material direct from Java to this country. The price is 75c an ounce for 100 ounce lots of sulphate. Second hands report a quiet market at about 83c an ounce.

Resorcin Crystals, U. S. P.—Prices were reduced 50c a pound owing to freer offerings. Sellers are now quoting \$9.50@10.00 a pound.

Saccharin—Soluble on the spot is lower owing to lack of demand. Sellers named \$28@30 a pound, a decline of \$2 a pound for U. S. P. goods.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Producers are booking orders at 2½c a pound in bulk, barrels included, for U. S. P., and in kegs at \$2.65 a pound. For contract deliveries over 1918, sellers are naming \$2.25 in bulk, barrels, included, and \$2.40 a pound in kegs, but few sales were reported.

Sodium Benzoate—Prices were advanced 20c a pound due to the lack of crude material and decreased production. Makers are asking \$2.95@3.20 a pound for U. S. P. goods on the spot.

Tin Oxide—With metallic tin under Government control, prospects for the oxide are very uncertain. Offerings of 500 lb. barrels closed at 85c@85½c a pound, but only limited supplies were available.

Trade Notes & Personals

The W. L. Henderson Ink Company has taken a lease on the second floor at No. 28 White street.

The capital stock of the Lake Shore Chemical Co., Akron, Ohio, has been increased from \$100,000 to \$400,000.

New officers of the Keyser Chemical Co., Roanoke, Va., are: W. L. Andrews, president; R. H. Angell, vice-president; E. L. Keyser, secretary. These, with the following, comprise the board of directors: John M. Hart, E. B. Freeman, H. E. Hogan, W. H. Bourne, R. D. Phelps, James B. Botts and H. H. Markley.

The co-partnership of the Swiss Products Co., dyestuffs and chemicals, New York, has been dissolved, and Ch. Toepfer has withdrawn. The Swiss Products Trading Co. has been incorporated, under the laws of New York, principally to do an import and export trade in dyes and chemicals. H. J. Simon is president and L. Geismar is vice-president of the new company.

The States Metal Co., Philmont, N. Y., chemicals, will move its plant from Binghamton to Mellenville, near Philmont, N. Y. The concern will locate in the old Wellington Mill property, acquired of G. W. I. Landau. The company makes acids and chemicals formerly manufactured exclusively in Germany. It is said that, in addition to making use of the old mill, the company intends to erect a large building in anticipation of increase in business. Fifty men will be employed at the outset.

The Bayer Co., Inc., of Rensselaer (N. Y.), manufacturers of chemicals and dyestuffs, has contracted with the Selley Express Co. to ship important consignments of goods from the company's plant at Rensselaer to New York by automobile trucks. This action was necessitated by the congested traffic on the railroads. The several new buildings of the company in Riverside avenue, which have been in course of construction for several months, are now ready for occupancy.

FOREIGN PROPRIETARIES HIGHER

By MONTAIGU M. STERLING
of E. Fougera & Co., Inc.

During the past year our importations of French and English chemicals and specialties have reached the highest mark in their history both in dollars and in units. Except for the greater length of time which it now takes a shipment to come from the factory abroad to this port, and the innumerable added troubles and details connected therewith, it is difficult to realize that the great English and French nations are engaged in a veritable life struggle and that the ocean war zone is filled with submarines.

Just how these two peoples have managed to supply us with, in some cases, double the amount of merchandise formerly exported to us and still carry on the wonderful fight which they have been making against that power which seems to desire not only their place in the sun but the very sun itself, is beyond comprehension. For instance, in the early stages of war, the manufacturers of the filtering paper which we import from France stated that on account of the lack of raw materials and labor it would be impossible for them to continue the manufacture of their paper for more than a few weeks. It is now three years since they made that statement and in the year just closing they have sent to us considerably more than double the amount of filtering paper that we ever brought in during peace times. This notwithstanding the drains which have been made upon the manhood of the French nation.

We do not look, therefore, for any shortage of imported merchandise from these two countries, except those several items upon which embargoes have been placed by the respective Governments.

Prices have, of course, advanced, but we do not believe that the advance has been anything like that of American merchandise. Our whole line covering about 3,500 different articles has increased on an average, 20%.

We have been asked many times our idea of the future course of prices on our line and we have naturally hesitated to make a prediction on this very delicate matter. However, we feel that the situation warrants us in stating that it will be a very long while before prices will return to their former pre-war level and we rather expect that a number of the foreign manufacturers will have to make still further advances during the war period, although we do not believe that these advances will be out of proportion to the advances which have been made since the opening of the war.

300 FLASKS OF QUICKSILVER STOLEN

Haas Brothers, 61 Broadway, New York, have complained to the officials of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad that 89 flasks of quicksilver were missing from a consignment which was shipped to them recently, from California. In a shipment by the Erie Railroad the firm lost 161 flasks. An entire consignment of 72 flasks shipped from Texas over the Lehigh Valley has disappeared.

It is believed that the quicksilver will soon be offered on the market by irresponsible parties, at the rapidly increasing price. It is said the thefts occurred after the shipments reached Jersey City. Haas Brothers have a contract with the Government for supplies of quicksilver.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

YEAR CLOSES WITH FEW CHANGES

Prices for First Months of 1918 Firm and Business Outlook Is Good—Many Products Scarce—Some Acids Slightly Lower.

A featureless week has been reported on every hand in the local market for colors and dyestuffs, and while a number of price changes have occurred they have not been important. Several of the dye bases and dyewoods as well as a number of tanning materials have been neglected in the spot market and prices have declined. This is especially true of cochineal, cutch and fustic. The latter is not in large supply, but there is sufficient on hand to take care of more business. The undertone is decidedly strong and importers say that they expect a firm and active market for the first half of 1918. Both the egg and blood albumen are scarce on spot and with a continued heavy demand prices are holding firm. A number of large importers have advanced the price again on divi divi. The demand has been exceptionally heavy and with supplies in comparatively light volume, coupled with a large inquiry from consumers everywhere, there is reason to believe that prices will hold firm. The demand for logwood is improving daily. Supplies of spot indigo are light, with not a great deal of interest manifested. Prices named for January delivery are the same as spot. The strong consumer call continues for sumac and most all importers have advanced the price for delivery during January.

In intermediates the local market held reasonably steady. Acid H., declined materially, as well as naphthionic and sulphanilic acids. Para toluidine is in light supply on spot and because of a strong consumer call prices have advanced.

Albumen—The demand is heavy for spot and all positions for this year and with supplies light the condition continues tight at the following prices which are nominal: The domestic blood, 54c@58c a pound; the imported blood, 63c@65c a pound and the Chinese imported egg albumen, \$1.05@1.10 a pound.

Divi Divi—Not for several months have consumers been as keenly interested in divi divi as they are at the present time. Importations are not sufficient to take care of the business and prices have been advanced. Figures named for spot and nearby stocks range from \$65 to \$68 a ton, while the quotations heard for shipment are around \$62 and \$64 a ton. The demand appears to be increasing daily.

Gambier—Sellers have again moved the price upward for the common gambier. Contracts have been made at comparatively high prices. Closing quotations for spot and nearby were: 20c@21½c a pound for the common; 10c@11c a pound for the 25 per cent., tan material; cubes No. 1, at 23½c@25c a pound, and cubes No. 2 at 21c@21½c a pound.

Indigo—For spot and nearby wool indigo 30c@32c a pound was the prevailing price, with 50c@54c a pound for spot and nearby cotton. The undertone of the market is firm, but several factors have lowered their price slightly.

Logwood—The inability of importers to get sufficient steamer bottoms to bring logwood sticks from primary points is restricting business. The domestic demand is heavier than it has been for some time. It is doubtful that less than \$40 a ton could now be done in this market on the Mexican sticks and from one important direction \$45 a ton was heard for spot. Contract business is being placed at approximately the same price heard for spot. The 51-degree extract is also in good demand at prices that range from 9½c to 12c a pound, according to quantity. Logwood chips are unchanged and moving in good volume at 3c@3½c a pound.

Fustic—Consumers still seem disinclined to place large orders at prevailing prices for fustic sticks. At the close the market was quiet, but steady at \$45 to \$50 a ton for the sticks, 25c@26c a pound for the solid material and 4½c@5c a pound as the price for the fustic chips.

Sumac—Supplies on spot continue scarce and importers of the Sicilian grade have again advanced the price, with \$94 a ton as the inside and \$100 a ton as the maximum quotation. The Virginia material is unchanged at \$50@59 a ton, with supplies light and a heavy demand.

Coal-Tar Derivatives

Acid, Naphthionic—Not a great deal of activity has been evident, and in some quarters prices have declined slightly. There is a good inquiry for future deliveries, but it appears that prevailing prices are not attractive to users. The market closed weak with crude on spot and nearby quoted at \$1.15@1.25 a pound, and the refined at \$1.75@1.80 a pound.

Acid, Sulphanilic—Following in sympathy with naphthionic acid this material is weaker and offerings are now being made freely. There has been heavy buying for some time and it is thought that consumers are fairly well stocked up for immediate requirements. Although holders are quoting 32c@34c a pound for spot and nearby, it appears that some sellers would be willing to shade on firm bids.

Aniline Oil and Salts—A fairly good demand has been noted for the oil, and the price is about 26½c a pound, drums extra. Quotations have been heard as high as 29c a pound, drums extra. Some spot oil was obtainable at the close at 26c a pound, drums extra. No change is reported in the price of the salts which holds at 33c@34c a pound. Aniline oil for red remains at \$1.15 a pound, with consumer interest improving.

Benzol—The price tendency is downward, and there were offerings during the week at 34c a gallon, f. o. b. Ohio. Sales of small quantities in this market have been reported at 38c a gallon in some quarters, while as high as 44c and 45c a gallon has been heard. Although large quantities are quoted at 36c a gallon, and upwards, on contract and spot probably a lower figure would be accepted.

Naphthalene—Little interest is shown in flake naphthalene by either buyers or sellers. Offerings of spot material continue light, but for delivery over January dealers are naming 9½c@9¾c a pound for prime white flakes. The ball material is in steady demand at 10½c to 11c a pound, which is in advance over the price of a week ago.

Toluol—While it is reported that a few drums of toluol are to be obtained, it is still impossible to locate any large quantities in the local spot market.

Demand for Logwood

By S. C. DE LA GARZA, of the Logwood Products Corporation.

It may not be generally known that the natural dyestuff industry is an old industry in this country. It did not come into the limelight until the European war was declared, and, for the lack of German aniline colors, the trade was compelled to look to the natural dyewood extract makers for relief. This sudden and unexpected demand, together with the lack of raw materials caused the natural dyewood extract prices to soar and induced people to go into the dyewood importing business overnight, with the result that in 1916, according to the best figures available, we imported 186,816 tons of logwood, which was over four times more than we had imported in 1914 and about three times more than the imports in 1915.

As most of the logwood imported during 1916 was brought in by persons who went into this business with the idea of getting rich with one or two shipments of logwood, and as their main idea was to get the logwood to the United States quickly, they paid exorbitant prices, chartered vessels at high prices and laid the logwood here promptly, and it was taken off their hands at any figure they cared to ask for it. These over-night importers went back and bought more logwood at unheard of prices with the result that when these subsequent shipments arrived, the logwood extract manufacturers had already made arrangements for getting their logwood direct and the new shipments had to go into storage. The result was that logwood sold cheaper here than it did in the countries where it was cut.

The main factor in logwood prices at the present time is ocean transportation. Prices have been steadily going up in the last two or three months and by present indications the prices will go higher, but they will not equal prices paid last year. This advance will be legitimate and due to increased cost of securing and shipping the logwood.

Early in the year, some of the logwood extract manufacturers put on the market, at cheap prices, an inferior grade of adulterated logwood extract, that had the required density of 51 Deg. Twd. I believe that the dyers were as much to blame as the manufacturers, for taking any extract that came up to the required twaddell without taking into consideration its tinctorial value. This is a thing of the past and now this industry has settled down on a sound basis and nearly all of the products of the logwood extract plants are of good quality. At the present time the demand is for logwood and hematine crystals, or in other words the logwood extract in its most concentrated form.

For a time, sulphur colors displaced the logwood products to some extent but this has been done away with since the development of easier methods of dyeing with natural dyewood colors. There is a steady and increasing domestic demand for logwood products and we have to take into account the foreign demand which has grown rapidly. There were natural dyestuff plants in Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy long before the war, yet we exported natural dyestuff colors to these countries and as they cannot take the logwood now on account of the lack of ocean transportation their demand for logwood, crystals, paste and extract has grown considerably. This condition will also prevail after the war,

as now that we have begun to manufacture this product on a large scale, we will always be able to send them better and cheaper natural colors than they can produce. Now we have also begun to fill the demand for logwood products from India and the Far East, heretofore supplied by Europe.

The prices of logwood products are governed entirely by the price of the logwood and as this market seems to be steadily advancing, logwood products should be higher next year than they are at the present time.

IN MEMORY OF DR. H. W. JAYNE

The Barrett Company has erected a bronze tablet at its Frankford plant, Philadelphia, in memory of Dr. H. W. Jayne, founder of the plant. The tablet is on the outside wall of the laboratory which was completed about a year ago. There are forty-five buildings on the seventeen acre tract and the laboratory is the center for research work and for testing products. The research work for developing new lines is still carried on at Shadyside near New York.

In addition to the bacteriological, physical and chemical laboratories in the new Frankford building, there is a dental room, where employees are treated, and a hospital. The Frankford plant is devoted to the production of coal-tar chemicals, disinfectants and materials like flotation oils. Phenol, both natural and synthetic, is produced there, as are pyridin and different naphtha solvents. Para amidophenol, of use in the manufacture of dyestuffs and fine chemicals, is also one of the products, and it is understood that increased quantities of anthracene and carbazol are soon to be produced.

LABOR SITUATION IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

The New York State Department of Labor reports that the chemicals group for November, when compared with October, gained 2 per cent. in the number of employees and 5 per cent. in the wages paid. Each of its industries employed more workers and paid more in wages than during the preceding month. Many firms in the animal and mineral oil products industry reported that a 10 per cent. increase had been given the employees. The data for the drugs and chemicals industry showed that it reached a new record for the number of employees. In a comparison with November, 1916, the group as a whole had 6 per cent. more workers and paid 26 per cent. more for wages.

FEDERAL DYESTUFF NOTES DEPOSITED

The Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Corporation note-holders of the two-year first mortgage 6% notes, limit of time within which it will accept the deposit of additional notes for co-operation in the steps being taken to protect the holders. In an announcement sent to the holders of the two-year first mortgage of 6% notes, formal announcement was made that the committee, of which Alvin W. Krech is chairman, has on deposit with it a majority of all outstanding notes.

DU PONT TO MAKE DYES IN CHICAGO

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. have purchased two parcels of land in Chicago and will erect a fireproof plant of four stories on the tract for the manufacture of dyestuffs. Large coke plants located near Chicago from which raw products and intermediates can be obtained are said to have influenced the company in deciding upon the site for the plant.

Heavy Chemical Markets

MARKET FIRM ON HEAVY INQUIRIES

Contracts Made at Good Prices for Deliveries During the Year—Spot Market Inactive, Consumers Having Supplies Sufficient for Present Needs.

With the exception of the continued tight condition on all acids the local heavy chemical market has been listless during the week. There seems to be a general watchful, waiting policy on the part of buyers as well as sellers. The inquiry for forward positions on all of the important items in the list is unusually heavy and this has caused a bullish sentiment on the part of holders. It is understood that large contracts are in the making at good prices, but since consumers appear to have sufficient supplies to take care of immediate requirements they are not disposed to place large orders at present prices. The spot market has been almost entirely neglected.

If there has really been a feature in the local market during the interval it has been caustic soda and soda ash. These two items have been subjected to many wide price changes, and at the close caustic was being offered more freely than for some time, with prices named materially lower than a week ago. Soda ash for 1918 is attracting considerable attention and prices are ruling higher than for spot. In the acid list sulphuric has been of chief concern.

Alums are in fairly good demand and because of light spot supplies sellers have not lowered the price on spot or for delivery over the balance of this month. Aluminum sulphate has moved in slightly better volume. Bleaching powder continues in better demand and while the spot price is slightly lower, the figure named for forward positions is higher than for some time.

Acid, Acetic.—The demand continues good for spot and several of the larger producers have advanced their price. For delivery over the balance of this month the following were the prevailing quotations at the close: The glacial acetic, 36½¢@38¢ a pound; the 80 per cent., pure acetic 20½¢@22¢ a pound; the 70 per cent., 14¢@15¢ a pound; the 56 per cent., test 10½¢@11¢ a pound, and the 28 per cent., test, 5¼¢@6¾¢ a pound. Spot stocks are not heavy and with the exception of the 56 per cent., all other grades have advanced during the week.

Acid, Muriatic.—Producers are decidedly bullish in their ideas and for delivery until the first of February 1½¢@2¢ a pound was the figure named for the 18 degree; 2¢@2¼¢ a pound for the 20 degree, and 2½¢@2¾¢ a pound for the 22 degree material.

Acid, Nitric.—Spot stocks were quoted at 8½¢ a pound for the 40 degree, although slightly lower prices were heard in one or two directions. The 42 degree nitric ranged from 9¢@9½¢ a pound, according to quantity. Speculation among dealers continues. The inquiry from all parts of the country is heavy.

Acid, Sulphuric.—Prices are purely nominal at 2¢@3¢ a pound for the 66 degree; 1½¢@2¼¢ a pound for the 60 degree, and 1¼¢@1¾¢ a pound for the 50 degree material. In some quarters as high as 2¢ a pound is asked for immediate delivery. Rumors are still persistent in the trade that the Government will shortly take over the entire production of sulphuric in this country and regulate the price for the present year.

Alums.—An improvement in trading was noted during the week and with a heavy inquiry for all positions over the present year, the market closed steady with prices ruling firmly as follows: Ammonium lump, on spot and over the month, 4¼¢@4¾¢ a pound; potassium lump, 8½¢@9¢ a pound; potassium chrome, 25¢@28¢ a pound, and ammonium chrome, 18¢@20¢ a pound, according to quantity and seller.

Aluminum Sulphate.—Offerings of both grades of this material continue to be made freely. The commercial grade is quoted at 2¢@3¢ a pound, but in some quarters 1¾¢ a pound continues to be heard for spot and nearby material. The iron free, or high grade stocks are quoted at 3¢@4¢ a pound.

Bleaching Powder.—Not in some time has the local market been as active on bleaching powder as during the past week. Prices range from 2¢@2½¢ a pound on the 27-pound tare.

Calcium Acetate.—The spot market remains steady with prices unchanged at \$6.00@\$6.05 per hundred pounds. Many large contracts are being made for all positions over this year.

Copper Sulphate.—On firm bids it is possible that 9¢ a pound would now be accepted on the 98-99 per cent., large blue vitriol, despite the fact that a number of large sellers are quoting at 9½¢ a pound.

Lead Acetate.—For delivery over the balance of this month, 18¢@19¢ a pound now prevails for the white crystals, and 16½¢@17½¢ a pound for the granulated.

Potash, Caustic.—Closing prices were as follows: The 70-75 per cent. material, 64¢@65¢ a pound; the 88-92 per cent., 84¢@85¢ a pound, and the 80-85 per cent., 82½¢@85¢ a pound, according to quantity. Consumers continue to show a lively interest in caustic potash and the spot market is active.

Potassium Bichromate.—Supplies are ample and the local market continues weak with offerings at 44¢@44½¢ a pound. On firm bids, however, there is every reason to believe that lower prices would be accepted.

Potassium Prussiate.—The demand continues heavy with supplies barely sufficient to take care of the business now being placed. Dealers were quoting firmly on the red at \$2.25@\$2.60 a pound, and from \$1.25@\$1.30 a pound for the yellow.

Soda Ash.—For material in barrels; \$3.10 per hundred pounds was the figure named in most quarters for spot, while the spot price for stocks in bags ranges from \$2.90@\$2.95 per hundred pounds. For over the year bags are quoted at \$2.80@\$2.85 per hundred, with the price of the barrels around \$2.95 and up.

Soda, Caustic.—Spot lots were available in this market at the close at 6½¢ a pound, while the price for over the year ranges around 6½¢ a pound. There has not been a great deal of activity in the spot market, but considerable interest is being manifested in all forward positions.

Sodium, Nitrate.—For the crude the range for spot stocks was from \$4.60@\$4.65 per hundred, and for the refined 6¼¢@6½¢ a pound. There is a good interest on positions for over the year and the undertone of the market is stronger than it has been for some time. Supplies seem ample to handle more spot business.

NEW CAPITAL IN CHEMICALS IN 1917

New companies organized in December for the manufacture of drugs, chemicals and dyes represented \$6,575,000 capitalization, according to the *Journal of Commerce*, and for the entire year 1917, the authorized capitalization of new companies amounted to \$146,160,000. Companies incorporated in December, as reported in DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, with capital of \$500,000 and over included the American Cellon Co., \$1,000,000; Ideal Laboratories Co., \$2,000,000; Wyoming Sulphur and Refining Co., \$2,000,000.

PROF. REMINGTON DEAD

Prof. Joseph Price Remington, dean of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and chairman of the Revision Committee of the United States Pharmacopoeia died Tuesday, after an illness of about five months. He had suffered from heart trouble. He was 70 years old.

Prof. Remington was a member of the revision committee of the United States Pharmacopoeia since 1880 and was president of the first International Pharmaceutical Congress in 1893.

The United States Forest Service reports that at least 50 per cent. of the commercial wood distillation plants are attempting to use the method of controlled distillation developed by the Forest Products Laboratory. Experiments indicate that the yield of naval stores can be increased by 30 per cent. or more the first year by cutting two narrow streaks, rather than one broad streak per week, as is commonly done in commercial practice, and that the net returns can be increased by about \$450 per crop.

Drug & Chemical Notes

Castor oil to the amount of 283 casks was received in Liverpool on December 3.

Net earnings of the General Chemical Company for the ten months ended October 31 were \$8,084,974.

Exports of olive oil from Italy from January 1 to August 31 were 8,103 tons, against 7,615 tons in the same time last year.

The stock of rape oil in London on December 8 amounted to 72 tons, against 57 tons on December 1 and 38 tons on December 1 last year.

Italy's imports of castorseed for the first eight months of 1917 were 5,955 tons, against 6,888 in the same time last year; rapeseed 1,469 tons, against 3,648 tons.

G. A. Clarke, No. 217 Broadway, has been appointed New York representative of the Central Chemical Company, an Illinois corporation capitalized at \$150,000.

Exports of gum copal from Singapore to the United States and the Philippine Islands last year amounted to 7,996,330 pounds, against 7,021,464 in the previous year.

The Government has requisitioned three electric power plants at Niagara Falls to insure an adequate supply of power for the companies engaged in war work in the territory supplied by them.

Crombie Laboratories, Inc., of Port Chester, chemical research, etc., has been incorporated under the laws of this State with a capital stock of \$25,000. Incorporators: E. Kimble, Rye; E. E. Simons, W. Simons, Port Chester.

The Commission on Car Service has been requested by the Tanners' Council to assist in expediting the movement of tanning extracts so that the leather needed by the Government may be turned out without unnecessary delay. There are thirty-seven plants producing extract and of these thirty-one are situated in the Appalachian district that is affected by the existing embargoes.

MERCK & CO. INCREASE CAPITALIZATION

The capitalization of Merck & Co., 45 Park Place, New York, has been increased from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000. George Merck, who came to the United States as representative of the original German house, some twenty years ago, is president of the present concern, which was incorporated under the laws of New York State. George W. Merck is vice-president, and John W. Parry secretary. The company is listed as a member of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

FIRE IN CONSOLIDATED DRUG CO.'S STORE

Fire in the five-story brick building at 188 Pearl street, New York, occupied by the New York Consolidated Drug Company, partly destroyed the building and damaged the stock to the extent of \$25,000, on Friday, Dec. 28. The origin of the fire is not known. It was discovered about 7 o'clock in the morning. Forty employees will be out of work for two weeks or more.

Cyanide Prices for the Year

By W. F. HAMANN, Treasurer Roessler & Hasslacher

Confronting us with many surprises, pleasant and unpleasant, keeping the market on edge and in constant uncertainty, the past year has differed very little from 1916. However, the changes which have marked this period are an improvement over those ruling earlier. Prices have become more firmly established and in this respect there is more stability and a better opportunity to judge of the near future.

The production of cyanides was unexpectedly curtailed at the close of 1916. During the early months of 1917, scant supplies and heavy demand forced the price of soda cyanide as high as \$2 per pound in some quarters and it was only with difficulty that the normal manufacturers' price was maintained by the large makers. The latter part of the year, however, was marked by a decidedly easier tone in the cyanide market. The new plant erected at St. Albans, Va., began operations and stocks soon became plentiful.

Of course, the United States being now actively engaged in war, demands may be made by the Government at any time which are liable to seriously affect the market at a moment's notice and this condition will not be definitely settled until after the declaration of peace.

The year was marked by the usual price fluctuations with the principal changes in almost every case being upward. Now that the cyanide shortage of late 1916 and early 1917 has been overcome by new sources of supplies, the present market price for the soda salt is 37c to 40c per pound in 100-pound cases. Acetanilid, U. S. P. sold as low as 40c per pound in May, but owing to a continued shortage of one of the raw materials, acetic acid, the price climbed steadily to 75c to 80c per pound. With the possibilities of Government restriction in the supply of acetic acid conditions do not seem likely to improve in the near future.

Formaldehyde derivatives are higher in price of late owing to the increased cost of raw materials. Hexamethylenetetramine, U. S. P. is now \$1.10 per pound; paraformaldehyde is 85c per pound in 100-pound drums. With metallic tin under Government restriction, the prospects for the oxide are very uncertain. Recently there have been several advances in price in close succession. Quotations are now 75c per pound in original barrels, strictly without offer.

BRITAIN ALLOWS TIN SHIPMENTS

Great Britain has consented to a modification of the embargo against shipments of tin. American importers can obtain supplies without applying for licenses from the War Trade Board. Shipments will come from Straits Settlements to the Pacific Coast.

Laidlaw, Kelley & Co., Inc., importers, exporters and manufacturers' agents, announce that W. H. Schack has joined their organization as manager of their chemical department at No. 14 Platt Street.

Reports state that the U. S. Signal Corps is in need of large supplies of wood alcohol and bleaching powder, but no intimation is given of their use. Belief is expressed that a price will be fixed through the War Industries Board sufficiently attractive to producers.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls. ....lb.	—	75
*Actone, kegs. ....lb.	—	75½
Acetphenetidin ....lb.	—	6.75
Acetphenetidin ....lb.	6.50	6.75
1-lb. cartons ....lb.	—	3.65
Aconitine, ¼-oz. vials ....ea.	—	—
Agar Agar, No. 1 ....lb.	56	58
*Alcohol, 188 proof ....gal.	—	—
*190 proof, U.S.P. ....gal.	—	—
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof ....gal.	—	4.98
Wood, ref. 95 p.c. ....gal.	1.35	1.37
97 p.c. ....gal.	1.40	1.42
Denatured, 180 proof ....gal.	73	74
188 proof ....gal.	80	81
Aldehyde, Acet. ....lb.	—	—
Almonds, bitter ....lb.	30	31
Sweet ....lb.	28	30
Meal ....lb.	29	31
Aloin, U. S. P., powd. ....lb.	—	80
Aluminum Acetate ....lb.	80	90
*Metallic ....lb.	—	2.20
Sulphate, C.P. ....lb.	—	35
Ambergris, black ....oz.	10.00	13.00
Grey ....oz.	24.00	29.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst. ....lb.	80	85
Benzoate, cryst., U. S. P. lb.	—	11.00
Bichromate, C. P. ....lb.	—	1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk ....lb.	75	76
Carb.Dom. U.S.P. kegs. powd. lb.	11½	12
Resub. Cubes ....lb.	—	2.15
Hypophosphite ....lb.	—	4.20
Iodide ....lb.	—	7.00
Molybdate, Pure ....lb.	—	45
Muriate, C. P. ....lb.	28	26
Nitrate, cryst., C. P. ....lb.	—	54
Gran. ....lb.	—	1.15
Oxalate, Pure ....lb.	—	1.25
Persulphate ....lb.	50	60
Phosphate (Dibasic) ....lb.	1.60	1.63
Salicylate ....lb.	—	5.25
Amyl Acetate, bulk ....gal.	—	—
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony) ....lb.	18	20
Needle powder ....lb.	15	16
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur ....lb.	50	53
*Antipyrine, bulk ....lb.	—	—
Apomorphine Hydrochloride ....oz.	—	31.20
Areca Nuts ....lb.	19	20
Powdered ....lb.	24	25
Argols ....lb.	16	18
*Arsenic, red ....lb.	65	66
White ....lb.	66	16½
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	77.50
Sulphate, U.S.P. 1-oz. v. oz.	—	71.00
Balm of Gilead Buds ....lb.	59	64
*Barium Carb. prec., pure ....lb.	—	—
*Chlorate, pure ....lb.	—	—
Bay Rum, Porto Rico ....gal.	3.40	3.50
St. Thomas ....gal.	3.70	3.90
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	—	—
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes	—	—
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. c.v. oz.	250	3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)	—	—
*Nominal.	—	—

Bismuth, Citrate U.S.P. ....lb.	—	3.30
Salicylate ....lb.	—	3.15
Subcarbonate, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	3.25
Subgallate ....lb.	—	2.85
Bismuth Subnitrate ....lb.	—	5.30
Tannate ....lb.	—	2.90
Valerate ....lb.	—	4.50
Borax, in bbls., crystals ....lb.	—	0.84½
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs ....lb.	—	0.94½
Powdered, bbls. ....lb.	—	0.84½
Bromine, U. S. P., tins ....lb.	—	75
Burgundy Pitch ....lb.	.05	0.5½
*Imported ....lb.	—	—
Cadmium Bromide, crystals ....lb.	—	4.20
Iodide ....lb.	—	4.40
Metal sticks ....lb.	—	2.15
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk ....lb.	12.50	12.75
Hydrobromide ....lb.	11.20	11.45
Citrated, U.S.P. ....lb.	7.80	8.00
Phosphate ....oz.	15.50	15.75
Sulphate ....oz.	16.50	16.75
Calcium Glycero-phosphate ....lb.	—	2.25
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs. ....lb.	1.00	1.05
Iodide ....lb.	—	4.10
Phosphate, Precip. ....lb.	34	35
Sulphocarbonate ....lb.	—	1.40
Calomel, see Mercury.	—	—
Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls. bk. lb.	—	76½
Square of 4 ounces ....lb.	—	77½
16's in 1-lb. carton ....lb.	—	79
24's in 1-lb. cartons ....lb.	—	79½
32's in 1-lb. cartons ....lb.	78	79½
Cases of 100 blocks ....lb.	—	77
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs lb.	74	75
Monobromated ....lb.	2.50	2.55
Cantharides, Chinese ....lb.	1.00	1.05
Powdered ....lb.	1.20	1.30
Russian ....lb.	4.35	4.45
Powdered ....lb.	4.70	4.80
Carbon bisulphide, bulk ....lb.	0.7½	0.8
Casein, C. P. ....lb.	44	50
Cerium Oxalate ....lb.	60	61
Chalk, prec. light, English ....lb.	0.4	0.7
Heavy ....lb.	0.03½	0.04½
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. 25-lb. jars ....lb.	—	1.65
Charcoal Willow, powdered ....lb.	0.05	0.06½
Wood, powdered ....lb.	0.07	0.07½
Chlorine, liquid ....lb.	14	15
Chloroform, drums ....lb.	63	65
Chrysarobin, U. S. P. ....lb.	6.20	6.45
Cinchonidin, Alk. ....oz.	—	94
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals ....oz.	—	51
Sulphate ....oz.	—	35
Cinnabar ....lb.	—	3.45
Civet ....oz.	1.95	2.15
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison) ....lb.	45	49
Oleate ....oz.	85	96
Cocaine, alkaloid, 1-oz. v. ....oz.	—	—
Hydrochloride, large cryst., bulk ....oz.	—	9.25
Cocoa Butter, bulk ....lb.	22	23
Cases, fingers ....lb.	26	29
Codeine, alk., ¼-oz. vials ....oz.	—	11.25
Bulk ....oz.	—	11.05
Nitrate, ¼-oz. vials ....oz.	—	10.15
Bulk ....oz.	—	9.95
Phosphate, ¼-oz. vials ....oz.	—	8.50
Bulk ....oz.	—	8.30
Sulphate, ¼-oz. vials ....oz.	—	9.05
Bulk ....oz.	—	8.85
Collodion, U.S.P., 1-lb. cans lb.	—	68
Colocynth, Trieste, whole ....lb.	29	30
*Pulp, U.S.P. ....lb.	35	44
*Spanish Apples ....lb.	—	70
Copper Chloride, pure cryst. lb.	—	70
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars, 20 p.c. ....lb.	—	1.65
Corrosive, Sublimate, see Mercury.	—	—
Cotton Soluble ....lb.	79	1.00
Coumarin, refined ....lb.	24.75	25.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P. lb.	—	54½
Powdered, 99 p.c. ....lb.	—	54
Creosote, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.95	2.00
*Carbonate ....lb.	26.00	27.50
Cresol, U.S.P. ....lb.	20	21
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste ....lb.	36	38
Jewelers large ....lb.	1.32	1.34
Small ....lb.	1.15	1.19
French ....lb.	37	38
Dover's Powder, U.S.P. ....lb.	2.80	3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass ....lb.	39	60
Reeds ....lb.	3.95	4.05
*Nominal.	—	—

Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials. ....ea.	—	2.75
Emetine, hydrochloride, U.S.P., 15 gr. vials ....ea.	—	1.80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	—	—
Ergot, Russian ....lb.	72	74
Spanish ....lb.	69	71
Ether, U. S. P., 1900 ....lb.	—	31
U. S. P., 1880 ....lb.	—	33
Washed ....lb.	—	1.45
Eucalyptol ....lb.	1.34	1.40
Formaldehyde ....lb.	19	20
Gelatin, silver ....lb.	1.45	1.60
*Gold ....lb.	—	—
Glycerin, C. P., bulk ....lb.	—	—
Drums and bbls. added ....lb.	69	69½
C. P. in cans ....lb.	70½	71
Dynamite, drums included lb.	63	63½
Saponification, loose ....lb.	46½	47
Soap, Lye, loose ....lb.	42½	43½
Grains of Paradise ....lb.	—	—
Guaiaac, liquid ....lb.	15.00	16.00
Guarana ....lb.	1.00	1.05
*Haarlem Oil, bottles ....gross	—	—
Hexamethylenetetramine ....lb.	95	100
Hops, N. Y., 1917 prime, ....lb.	55	57
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime lb.	26	27
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10gr. lots	—	—
4-oz. bottles ....gross	—	7.50
12-oz. bottles ....gross	—	16.50
16-oz. bottles ....gross	—	20.00
Hydroquinone ....lb.	2.00	2.10
Ichthol ....lb.	—	—
Iodine, Resublimed ....lb.	4.30	4.40
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk ....lb.	—	5.00
Crystals ....lb.	—	5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	77
Phosphate, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	77
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	77
Isinglass, American ....lb.	79	80
Japanese ....lb.	45	53
Russian ....lb.	3.95	4.00
Kamala, U. S. P. ....lb.	—	25
Kola Nuts, West Indies ....lb.	14	14½
Laurel, hydrous, cans ....lb.	31	35
Anhydrous, cans ....lb.	41	45
Lead Carbonate, med. ....lb.	45	50
Chloride ....lb.	55	60
Iodide, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	295
Licorice, Mass, Syrian ....lb.	25	29
*Sticks, bbls. Corigliano ....lb.	49	54
Lupulin, U.S.P. ....lb.	2.45	3.00
Lycopodium, U.S.P. ....lb.	2.10	2.25
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs lb.	17	21
Glycerophosphate ....lb.	—	4.60
Hypophosphite ....lb.	2.00	2.15
Iodide ....lb.	—	4.65
Oxide, tins light ....lb.	—	1.30
Peroxide, cans ....lb.	—	1.13
Salicylate, epsom salts tech 100-lbs. ....lb.	3.25	3.50
Manganese Glycero-phos. ....lb.	4.50	4.70
Hypophosphite ....lb.	1.65	1.70
Iodide ....lb.	—	4.85
Peroxide ....lb.	70	75
Sulphate, crystals ....lb.	62	68
Manna, large flake ....lb.	97	100
Small flake ....lb.	71	72
Menthol, Japanese ....lb.	3.15	3.20
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs. ....ea.	—	115.00
Bisulphate ....lb.	—	1.50
Blue Mass ....lb.	—	35
Powdered ....lb.	—	35
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c. ....lb.	—	36
50 p.c. ....lb.	—	1.18
Calomel, American ....lb.	—	1.18
Corrosive Sublimate, cryst. lb.	—	1.70
Powdered, Granular ....lb.	—	1.71
Iodide, Green ....lb.	—	4.20
Red ....lb.	—	4.20
Yellow ....lb.	—	4.10
Red Precipitate ....lb.	—	2.10
Powdered ....lb.	—	2.25
White Precipitate ....lb.	—	1.18
Powdered ....lb.	—	1.25
*Nominal.	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue, medicinal ..lb.	12.00	-14.00
Milk, powdered ..lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums lb.	.19	— .20
Morphine, Acet. 5-oz. cans...oz.	—	-12.80
Sulphate, 5-oz. cans ..oz.	—	-12.80
Diacetyl, Hydrochloride, 5-oz. cans ..oz.	—	-15.90
Ethyl, Hydrochloride, 1-oz. v. oz.	—	-18.05
Moss, Iceland ..lb.	.24	— .25
Irish ..lb.	.10	— .11
Musk, pods, Cab ..oz.	10.00	-10.50
Tonquin ..oz.	20.00	-20.25
Grain Cab ..oz.	20.00	-28.00
Tonquin ..oz.	29.25	-29.75
Druggists ..oz.	27.50	-28.00
Synthetic ..lb.	11.50	-12.75
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.		
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate lb.	—	— .22
Sulphate ..lb.	.27	— .29
Nux Vomica, whole ..lb.	.12	— .13
Powdered ..lb.	.17	— .18
Opium, cases, U.S.P. ..lb.	—	-30.00
Jobbing lots ..lb.	—	-30.00
Granular ..lb.	—	-32.00
Powdered, U.S.P. ..lb.	—	-32.00
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P. ..lb.	1.50	-1.55
Papain ..lb.	3.45	-4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	3.00	-3.50
Paris Green, kegs ..lb.	.40	— .42
Petrolatum, light amber bbls. lb.	.044	— .05
Cream ..lb.	.08	— .08½
Lily White ..lb.	.094	— .104
Snow White ..lb.	.13½	— .14½
Phenolphthalein ..lb.	9.00	-9.75
Phosphorus, yellow ..lb.	—	—
Red ..lb.	1.70	— 1.80
*Pilocarpine, Alk., 10 gr. v. -gr.	—	—
Piperin ..lb.	13.00	-18.00
Poppy Heads ..lb.	.85	— .95
Potassium acetate ..oz.	1.30	-1.31
Bicarb. ..lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Bisulphate ..lb.	.45	— .60
C. P. ..lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide, (bulk, gran.) ..lb.	1.45	— 1.46
Citrate, bulk ..lb.	—	-1.60
Glycerophosphate, bulk ..oz.	—	-1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk ..oz.	2.15	— 2.20
Iodide, bulk ..lb.	—	-3.75
Lactophosphate ..oz.	—	-2.25
Permanganate, U.S.P. ..lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Salicylate ..lb.	2.90	— 2.95
Sulphate, C.P. ..lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered ..lb.	1.31	— 1.32
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz. tins ..oz.	—	— .75
50-oz. tins ..oz.	—	— .75½
25-oz. tins ..oz.	—	— .76
5-oz. tins ..oz.	—	— .77
1-oz. tins ..oz.	—	— .80
Second Hands ..oz.	.84	— .85
*Amsterdam ..oz.	—	—
*German ..oz.	—	—
*Java ..lb.	—	—
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz.	—	— .80
Sulphate, tins ..oz.	—	— .40
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P. lb.	9.50	-10.00
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs. lb.	—	— .57
Powdered, bbls. ..lb.	.40	— .40½
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble ..lb.	28.00	-30.00
U.S.P., Insoluble ..lb.	35.00	-39.00
Salicin, bulk ..lb.	16.00	-17.00
Salol, U.S.P., bulk ..lb.	—	-1.65
Sandalwood ..lb.	—	—
Ground ..lb.	—	—
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P. ..lb.	36.25	-37.25
Powdered ..lb.	36.75	-37.75
Scammony, resin ..lb.	—	—
Powdered ..lb.	—	—
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls. ..lb.	.30	— .30½
Silver Nitrate 500-oz. lots ..oz.	—	— .55½
Soap, Castile, white, pure ..lb.	.40	— .50
Marseilles, white ..lb.	.19	— .19½
Green, pure ..lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary ..lb.	.14	— .15
*Nominal.	—	—

Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure lb.	.15	— .16
Ordinary ..lb.	.12	— .13
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran. lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran. U. S. P. ..lb.	2.95	— 3.20
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls. lb.	.02½	— .03
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk ..lb.	.55	— .56
Caedylate ..oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst. ..lb.	—	— .67
Granular, U.S.P. ..lb.	—	— .77
Glycerophosphate, crystals..lb.	2.65	— 2.70
Hypophosphite, U.S.P. ..lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Iodide, bulk ..lb.	—	-3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran. ..lb.	—	-1.13
Recrystallized ..lb.	.17	— .18
Dried ..lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U.S.P. ..lb.	—	— .95
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) ..lb.	—	— .12
Tungstate ..lb.	—	—
Spermaceti, blocks ..lb.	—	—
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P. ..lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U. S. P. ..lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P. ..lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp. ..lb.	—	-1.65
Starch, Corn Pearl, bags ..cwt.	5.55	— 5.58
Potato, granulated ..lb.	.13½	— .14
Storax, liquid, cases ..lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Strontium Bromide, bulk ..lb.	.75	— .76
Iodide, bulk ..lb.	—	-3.50
Nitrate ..lb.	.22½	— .23½
Salicylate, U.S.P. ..lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Strychnine Alk., cryst., ¼vial. oz.	—	-2.35
Acetate ..oz.	—	-2.35
Nitrate ..oz.	—	-2.35
Sulphate crystals, bulk ..oz.	—	-2.05
Sugar of Milk, powdered ..lb.	.46	— .47
Sulphonol, 100 oz. lots ..oz.	1.25	— 1.45
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. lb.	15.00	-16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. ..lb.	13.45	-14.50
Sulphur, bbls. roll ..lb.	3.70	— 4.00
Flour ..lb.	3.85	— 4.15
Flowers ..lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Tamarinds ..lb.	.07	— .07½
*Kegs ..per keg	3.70	— 4.10
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P. ..lb.	.66	— .70
Casks ..lb.	.60	— .63
Terpin Hydrate ..lb.	.56	— .60
Terpineol ..lb.	.75	— .90
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P. ..lb.	17.00	-17.50
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk ..lb.	—	-16.55
Tin, bichloride, bbls. ..lb.	.25	— .25½
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls. ..lb.	.85	— .85½
Toluol, See Coal Tar Crude.	—	—
Turpentine, Venice, True ..lb.	3.65	— 3.70
Artificial ..lb.	.12	— .13
Spirits, see Naval Stores.	—	—
Vanillin ..oz.	.70	— .72
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist. bbl.	1.10	— 1.15
Zinc Carbonate ..lb.	.23	— .24
Chloride ..lb.	.16	— .17
Iodide, bulk ..lb.	—	-4.00
Metallic, C. P. ..lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, Powd., U.S.P., bbls. lb.	.41	— .44
Permanganate ..lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate ..lb.	—	-3.25
C. P. ..lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate ..lb.	.06½	— .07

Acids

Acetic, 56 p.c. ..lb.	.10½	— .11
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys ..lb.	.36½	— .38
*Benzoic, from gum ..lb.	—	—
ex. Toluol ..lb.	—	-3.25
Boric, cryst., bbls. ..lb.	.13½	— .14½
Powdered, bbls. ..lb.	.13½	— .14½
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c. ..lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric ..lb.	4.35	— 4.45
*Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs. lb.	.54	— .55
1-lb. bottles ..lb.	.60	— .61
5-lb. bottles ..lb.	.57	— .58
50 to 100-lb. tins ..lb.	.55	— .56
Chrysanthic ..lb.	6.20	— 6.35
*Nominal.	—	—

Citric, crystals, bbls. ....lb.	.75	— .75½
Powdered ..lb.	.75½	— .76
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c. ....gal.	1.10	— 1.1
Chromic, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.25	— 1.50
*German ..lb.	—	—
*Formic, 75 p.c. tech. ....lb.	.40	— .45
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk ..lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Glycerophosphoric ..lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.150 ..oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc. ....lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P. ....lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute 3 p.c. ....lb.	.20	— .25
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c. ..lb.	2.05	— 2.10
U. S. P., 10 p.c. ....lb.	.53	— .55
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII ..lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Molybdic, C.P. ....lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys..lb.	.02	— .02½
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys ..lb.	.09	— .09½
Nitro Muriatic ..lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified ..lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls. ....lb.	.47	— .50
*Picric, kegs ..lb.	.85	— 1.00
Phosphoric, U. S. P. ....lb.	.65	— .75
Pyrogallic, resublimed ..lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Crystals, bottles ..lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Pyroligneous, purified ..lb.	—	— .06
*Technical ..gal.	.12	— .12½
*Salicylic, bulk, U.S.P. ....lb.	.90	— 1.35
Stearic, triple pressed ..lb.	.26	— .27
Sulphuric, C.P. ....lb.	.07	— .08
Sulphurous ..lb.	.03	— .05
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk ..lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P. ..lb.	.78	— .80
Powdered, U.S.P. ....lb.	.77½	— .79

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter ..lb.	15.00	— 15.75
Artificial, chlorine traces..lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Free from chlorine ..lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Amber, crude ..lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Rectified ..lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Anise ..lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Bay ..lb.	2.40	— 2.60
*Bergamot ..lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Synthetic ..lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Bois de Rose ..lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Cade ..lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs. ..lb.	.80	— .85
Camphor, heavy gravity ..lb.	.13	— .16
Japanese, white ..lb.	.17	— .18
Caraway ..lb.	8.00	— 8.40
*Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech. ....lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Lead Free ..lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Redistilled, U.S.P. ....lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Cedar Leaf ..lb.	—	-1.25
Cedar Wood ..lb.	.18	— .19
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy ..lb.	22.00	— 24.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums ..lb.	—	-32
Java ..lb.	.85	— .90
Cloves, cans ..lb.	3.65	— 3.75
Bottle ..lb.	3.80	— 4.05
Copaiba ..lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Coriander ..lb.	18.00	— 20.00
Cubebs ..lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Cumin ..lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Erigeron ..lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Eucalyptus, Australian ..lb.	.65	— .75
Fennel, sweet ..lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Geranium, rose, African ..lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Bourbon ..lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Turkish ..lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Ginger ..lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Gingergrass ..lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Hemlock ..lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Juniper Berries, rect. ....lb.	15.00	— 16.00
Twice rect. ....lb.	17.00	— 18.00
Wood ..lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Lavender Flowers ..lb.	5.00	— 5.75
Spike ..lb.	.90	— 1.25
Garden ..lb.	.75	— 1.10
Lemon, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Lemongrass ..lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Limes, Expressed ..lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Distilled ..lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Linaloe ..lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Mace, distilled ..lb.	2.45	— 2.50
Malefern ..lb.	15.00	— 16.00
*Mustard, natural ..lb.	26.00	— 30.00
Artificial ..lb.	23.00	— 25.00
Neroli, bigarade ..lb.	60.00	— 75.00
Petale ..lb.	75.00	— 90.00
Artificial ..lb.	20.00	— 25.00
Nutmeg ..lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Orange, bitter, W. Indian ..lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Sweet, West Indian ..lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Italian, sweet ..lb.	2.60	— 2.80
Origanum, Imitation ..lb.	.25	— .30
*Patchouli ..lb.	26.00	— 28.00
Pennyroyal, American ..lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Imported ..lb.	1.25	— 1.50
*Nominal.	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Peppermint, tins	lb.	3.30	— 3.90
Bulk	lb.	3.20	— 3.35
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
French	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Pimento	lb.	2.65	— 3.00
Pine Needles	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Rose, natural	oz.	25.00	— 28.00
Synthetic	oz.	2.50	— 4.00
Rosemary, French	lb.	.85	— .90
Saffrol	lb.	.40	— .45
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	14.00	— 14.25
West Indian	lb.	11.00	— 11.25
Sassafras, natural	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Artificial	lb.	—	— .30
Savin	lb.	—	— 6.50
Spearmint	lb.	3.45	— 3.70
*Spruce	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Tansy	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
White, French	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Wintergreen, leaves, true	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.90	— .95
Wormseed	lb.	8.70	— 9.00
Wormwood	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	11.50	— 12.50
Manilla	lb.	30.00	— 40.00
Artificial	lb.	10.00	— 24.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium Malefern	lb.	11.00	— 11.25
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Cubeb	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
*Lupulin	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	10.50	— 11.75
Pepper, black	lb.	1.80	— 2.05
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	—	— 16.00
Orris, domestic	lb.	—	— 16.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.65	— .67
South American	lb.	.94	— .98
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.80	— 6.25
Oregon	gal.	1.25	— 1.35
Peru	lb.	4.35	— 4.40
Tolu	lb.	.80	— 1.00

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.61	— .66
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.19	— .21
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.25	— .27
of Tree	lb.	.09	— .10
Buckthorn	lb.	.24	— .26
Calisaya	lb.	.70	— .75
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.14	— .16
Cascarilla quills	lb.	.24	— .25
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.07	— .08
*Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.74	— .80
Broken	lb.	.79	— .85
Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	—
*Broken	lb.	—	—
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.30	— .31
Powdered, boxes	lb.	.31	— .33
*Maracabo, yellow, powd.	lb.	.35	— .40
Condurango	lb.	.13 1/2	— .15
Cotton Root	lb.	.08 1/2	— .09
Cramp, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.12	— .14
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.05 1/2	— .06
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08	— .09
Select bds.	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
Hemlock	lb.	.06 1/2	— .08 1/2
Lemon Peel	lb.	.08	— .09
Meserion	lb.	.22	— .26
Oak, red	lb.	.05 1/2	— .07 1/2
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04 1/2	— .05 1/2
Sweet	lb.	.13 1/2	— .14
Trieste	lb.	.12 1/2	— .13
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.11	— .11 1/2
Northern	lb.	.15	— .16
Pomegranate	lb.	.24	— .25
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
*Quebracho	lb.	—	—
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.07	— .12
Select	lb.	.14	— .15 1/2
*Simaruba	lb.	—	—
Soap, whole	lb.	.09 1/2	— .10
Cut	lb.	.16	— .16 1/2
Crushed	lb.	.11	— .11 1/2
Tonga	lb.	.49	— .50
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.44	— .49
of Tree	lb.	.14	— .16
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.14	— .14 1/2
White Pine	lb.	.06	— .06 1/2
White Poplar	lb.	.03 1/2	— .04
*Nominal	lb.	—	—

Wild Cherry	lb.	.07 1/2	— .10
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03 1/2	— .04 1/2

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.39	— .49
St. Ignatius	lb.	.24	— .26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.07	— .07 1/2
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.87	— .93
Para	lb.	.64	— .69
Surinam	lb.	.70	— .74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.75	— 5.90
Cuts	lb.	3.40	— 3.80
Bourbon	lb.	2.05	— 2.70
South American	lb.	3.10	— 3.20
Tahiti, white Label	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Green label	lb.	1.45	— 1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.94	— .96
XX	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.06	— 1.11
Fish	lb.	.11	— .13
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.29	— .32
Juniper	lb.	.06 1/2	— .07
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .08 1/2
Poke	lb.	.10	— .10 1/2
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11 1/2	— .12 1/2
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.10	— .12
*Sloe	lb.	—	—
Sumac	lb.	.05	— .06

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Powdered	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Borage	lb.	.60	— .65
*Calendula	lb.	—	—
Chamomile, Belgian	lb.	.45	— .50
German	lb.	.50	— .55
Hungarian	lb.	.45	— .50
Roman	lb.	1.25	— 1.28
Spanish	lb.	.40	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.31	— .32
Dogwood	lb.	.14	— .15
Elder	lb.	.30	— .31
Insect, open	lb.	.28	— .29
*Closed	lb.	.33	— .35
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.29	— .34
*Powd. Flowers	lb.	.39	— .44
*Kousso	lb.	—	—
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.18	— .19
Select	lb.	.27	— .30
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.35	— .37
Malva, blue	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Black	lb.	.53	— .60
*Mullein	lb.	—	—
Orange	lb.	1.20	— 1.24
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05	— .05 1/2
Patchouli	lb.	.70	— .80
*Poppy, red	lb.	.95	— 1.15
*Rosemary	lb.	.16	— .18
Saffron, American	lb.	.45	— .50
Valencia	lb.	11.45	— 11.90
Tilia (see Linden)	lb.	—	—

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cape	lb.	.10	— .11
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.41	— .44
Gummi, tears	lb.	.65	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .80
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.55	— .60
*Seconds	lb.	—	—
Sorts Amber	lb.	.30	— .31
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Asafetida, whole, U. S. P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Benzoins, Siam	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .36
*Catechu	lb.	.24	— .29
*Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.80	— .85
Damar Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.21	— .23
Euphorbium	lb.	.23	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .28
Galbanum	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gamboge	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Gualiac	lb.	.38	— .48
Hemlock	lb.	.80	— .90
Kauri No. 1	lb.	.43	— .44
Kino	lb.	.50	— .55
Mastic, powdered	lb.	.59	— .60
Myrrh, select	lb.	.49	— .50
Sorts	lb.	.42	— .43
Siftings	lb.	.39	— .40
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Tears	lb.	.17	— .17
Sandarac	lb.	.49	— .51
Senegal, picked	lb.	.36	— .43
Sorts	lb.	.34	— .39
Thus, per bbl.	280 lbs.	11.40	— 11.60
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .95
Tragacanth, Aleppy, firsts	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Seconds	lb.	1.94	— 2.00
Thirds	lb.	1.65	— 1.85
*Nominal	lb.	—	—

*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— 2.80
*Seconds	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
*Thirds	lb.	1.95	— 2.00

LEAVES AND HERBS

*Aconite, German	lb.	.18	— .21
Balmory	lb.	.09	— .10
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.04
Belladonna	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.09	— .10
Buchu, short	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Long	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
American	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Catnip	lb.	.04 1/2	— .08
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Chiretta	lb.	.41	— .42
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	—
*Irujillo	lb.	—	—
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	— .22
Conium	lb.	.20 1/2	— .204
Corn Silk	lb.	.09 1/2	— .104
Damiana	lb.	.16	— .18
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	— .09
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.50	— .55
Imported	lb.	.70	— .73
Eucalyptus	lb.	.06	— .06 1/2
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.21	— .24
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.08 1/2	— .11
*Hennbane, German	lb.	4.65	— 4.75
*Russian	lb.	4.95	— 5.00
Domestic	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Henna	lb.	.23	— .24
Horehound	lb.	.22	— .23
Jabandi	lb.	.25	— .28
Laurel	lb.	.13	— .14
Life Everlasting	lb.	.06	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.52	— .56
Lobelia	lb.	.08 1/2	— .09
Lovage	lb.	.28	— .33
Matico	lb.	.26	— .29
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	—
*French	lb.	.38	— .40
Pennyroyal	lb.	.06	— .08
Peppermint, American	lb.	.16	— .17
Pitch	lb.	.09	— .10
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08 1/2	— .104
Plantain	lb.	.10	— .11
*Pulsatilla	lb.	7.45	— 7.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Rosemary	lb.	.22	— .23
Rue	lb.	.38 1/2	— .48
*Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	—
*Grinding	lb.	—	—
Greek	lb.	.30	— .35
Spanish	lb.	.20	— .21 1/2
Savory	lb.	.27	— .28
Henna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75	— .80
Half Leaf	lb.	.69	— .72
Siftings	lb.	.38	— .39
Powdered	lb.	.53	— .58
Tinnevely	lb.	.15	— .22
Pods	lb.	.20	— .23
Squaw Vine	lb.	.18	— .19
Skullcap	lb.	.15 1/2	— .17 1/2
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20 1/2	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.22 1/2	— .25
Sunflower, Jap	lb.	.05 1/2	— .06
Domestic	lb.	.04 1/2	— .04 1/2
Tansy	lb.	.09	— .11
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.09	— .12
*French	lb.	.12 1/2	— .13
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05	— .06
Water Pepper	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07	— .07 1/2
Wintergreen	lb.	.07	— .08
Wormwood	lb.	.23	— .25
Yerba Santa	lb.	.06 1/2	— .07 1/2

ROOTS

Aconite, English	lb.	.45	— .46
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .74
German	lb.	.69	— .75
*Powdered	lb.	.74	— .80
Alkanet	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Althaea, cut	lb.	.50	— .54
Whole	lb.	.37	— .40
Angelica, American	lb.	.45	— .50
German	lb.	—	—
Arnica	lb.	.70	— .78
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.11	— .12
Bermuda	lb.	.50	— .51
St. Vincent	lb.	.12	— .14
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	— .07
Bearsfoot	lb.	.04½	— .05
Belladonna	lb.	3.55	— 4.05
Powdered	lb.	3.60	— 4.10
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.15	— .16
Beth	lb.	.14	— .18
Bitter	lb.	.16	— .18
Blackhaw Bark of Root	lb.	.20	— .21
Blood	lb.	.14	— .15

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Lye-stuffs in Original Packages

Blueflag	lb.	.25	—	.27
Bryonia	lb.	.39	—	.49
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.25	—	.29
American	lb.	.20	—	.20
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.70	—	2.90
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.09	—	.26
Cohosh, black	lb.	.07	—	.08
Blue	lb.	.07	—	.08
Colchicum	lb.	2.70	—	2.75
Colombo, whole	lb.	.14	—	.16
Comfrey	lb.	.15	—	.16
Culver's	lb.	.12	—	.12 1/2
Cranesbill see Geranium.				
Dandelion, English	lb.	.40	—	.42
American	lb.	.38	—	.39
Doggrass, true, imported	lb.	1.30	—	1.50
Bermuda, cut	lb.	.65	—	.70
Echinacea	lb.	.32	—	.34
Elecampane	lb.	.09	—	.11
Gangal	lb.	.18	—	.20
Gelsemium	lb.	.10	—	.11
German	lb.	.14	—	.16
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.20
Geranium	lb.	.09	—	.10
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.18	—	.22 1/2
Bleached	lb.	.23	—	.24
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	4.10	—	4.50
Wild, Eastern	lb.	6.20	—	6.45
Northwestern	lb.	6.45	—	6.70
Southern	lb.	6.50	—	6.70
Golden Seal	lb.	5.75	—	6.00
Powdered	lb.	6.25	—	6.50
Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
White, Domestic	lb.	.24	—	.26
Powdered	lb.	.24	—	.26
Imported	lb.	.40	—	.44
Ipecac, Cartasena	lb.	2.90	—	3.00
Powdered	lb.	3.00	—	3.05
Rio	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Jalap, whole	lb.	.45	—	.50
Powdered	lb.	.50	—	.55
Kava Kava	lb.	1.85	—	1.9
Lady Slipper	lb.	.70	—	.75
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	—	.90
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Selected	lb.	.25	—	.26
Powdered	lb.	.19	—	.23
Lovage, American	lb.	.38	—	.40
Manaca	lb.	.21	—	.23
Mandrake	lb.	.09	—	.09 1/2
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.65	—	2.70
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.19	—	.20
Verona	lb.	.15	—	.16
Finger	lb.	1.65	—	1.70
Pareira Brava	lb.	.40	—	.45
Pellitory	lb.	.35	—	.40
Pink, true	lb.	.45	—	.50
Pleurisy	lb.	.21	—	.22
Poke	lb.	.04	—	.04 1/2
Rhatany	lb.	.15	—	.17
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.74	—	.79
Cuts	lb.	.41	—	.65
High Dried	lb.	.25	—	.26
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.60	—	.65
American	lb.	.18	—	.20
Mexican	lb.	.50	—	.57
Senega, Northern	lb.	.70	—	.80
Southern	lb.	.70	—	.72
Serpentaria	lb.	.35	—	.37
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.11 1/2
Snake, Black	lb.	.34	—	.35
Canada, natural	lb.	.27	—	.30
Stripped	lb.	.34	—	.40
Spikenard	lb.	.20	—	.22
Squaw Vine	lb.	.12	—	.12 1/2
Squill, white	lb.	.15	—	.16
Stillingia	lb.	.09	—	.10
Stone	lb.	—	—	.07
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.11 1/2	—	.12
China	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2
Madras	lb.	.09	—	.09 1/2
Uncaria false (helonias)	lb.	.27	—	.28
True (Aletris)	lb.	.25	—	.27
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
English	lb.	.76	—	.80
German	lb.	.80	—	.85
Japanese	lb.	.85	—	.90
Yellow Dock	lb.	.13 1/2	—	.15
Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.10	—	.12

SEEDS

Anise, Levant	lb.	.35	—	.36
Mexican	lb.	.24	—	.24 1/2
Russian	lb.	.26	—	.27
Spanish	lb.	.24 1/2	—	.25
Star	lb.	.31 1/2	—	.32
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2
Smyrna	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2
South American	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2
Caraway, African	lb.	.58	—	.59
Dutch	lb.	—	—	—
Nominal	lb.	—	—	—

Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.75	—	1.10
Ceylon, green	lb.	.47	—	.47 1/2
Decorated	lb.	—	—	.59
Celery	lb.	2 1/4	—	.28
Colchicum	lb.	3.45	—	3.60
Conium	lb.	.54	—	.59
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.15 1/2	—	.15 1/2
Bleached, Domestic	lb.	.17 1/2	—	.18
Bombay	lb.	.15 1/2	—	.15 1/2
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.18	—	.18 1/2
Malta	lb.	.17 1/2	—	.18 1/2
Morocco	lb.	.17 1/2	—	.17 1/2
Dill	lb.	.20	—	.20 1/2
Fennel, French	lb.	.13 1/2	—	.14
German, small	lb.	—	—	—
Roumanian, small	lb.	—	—	—
Flax, whole	lb.	.13 1/2	—	.13 1/2
Ground	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08
Foenugreek	lb.	.11	—	.11 1/2
Domestic	lb.	.10	—	.10 1/2
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06
Russian	lb.	—	—	—
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.07	—	.08
Larkspur	lb.	.22 1/2	—	.25
Lobelia	lb.	.21 1/2	—	.23 1/2
Millett, rec'd, yellow	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.04 1/2
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.17	—	.17 1/2
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.14 1/2	—	.15
California, brown	lb.	.16 1/2	—	.17
Chinese	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10
Dutch, yellow	lb.	.16 1/2	—	.17
English, yellow	lb.	.18	—	.18 1/2
German, yellow	lb.	—	—	—
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14 1/2	—	.15
Parsley	lb.	.16 1/2	—	.18 1/2
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.75	—	.75 1/2
Russian, blue	lb.	.65	—	.67
Turkish	lb.	—	—	—
Pumpkin	lb.	.10 1/2	—	.11
Quince, select	lb.	.80	—	.90
Rape, English	lb.	.10 1/2	—	.11
Japanese	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.20 1/2	—	.23 1/2
Savesacre	lb.	.24 1/2	—	.25
Stramonium	lb.	.15 1/2	—	.17 1/2
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	2.35	—	2.45
Kombe	lb.	3.95	—	4.00
Sunflower, large	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.06 1/2
Small	lb.	.06	—	.06 1/2
Worm, American	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07 1/2
Levant	lb.	.61	—	.66

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.23	—	.24
China, Selected, cs.	lb.	.14 1/2	—	.15
Saigon rolls, No. 1	lb.	.45	—	.52
Capsicum, African,	lb.	.14	—	.15
Japan	lb.	.09	—	.10
Cassia Buds	lb.	.16	—	.16 1/2
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.14	—	.15
Mombasa	lb.	.25	—	.26
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.28	—	.32
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.53	—	.54
Penang, No. 1	lb.	.65	—	.70
Zanzibar	lb.	.44	—	.45
Ginger, African	lb.	.14 1/2	—	.15
Cochin	lb.	.18	—	.18 1/2
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.24	—	.24 1/2
Unbleached	lb.	.13	—	.13 1/2
Japan	lb.	.13	—	.13 1/2
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.52	—	.53
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.46	—	.47
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.24	—	.25
Paprika, Hungarian	lb.	.27	—	.28
Spanish	lb.	.19 1/2	—	.22 1/2
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.24	—	.24 1/2
White	lb.	.28	—	.28 1/2
Pimento	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.06 1/2

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.27	—	.28
Bees, white	lb.	.55	—	.65
Yellow, crude	lb.	.38	—	.40
Yellow, refined	lb.	.44	—	.47
Candelilla	lb.	.35	—	.40
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.62	—	.65
No. 1	lb.	.60	—	.62
No. 2	lb.	.55	—	.60
No. 3	lb.	.48	—	.52
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.15	—	.20
White	lb.	.18	—	.20
Japan	lb.	.16 1/2	—	.17
Montan, crude	lb.	—	—	—
Substitute	lb.	—	—	.28
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.65	—	.75
Green	lb.	.85	—	.95
Refined, white	lb.	.80	—	.85
Domestic	lb.	.80	—	.90
Refined, yellow	lb.	.70	—	.80
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.10 1/2	—	.11
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.13	—	.13 1/2
Nominal	lb.	—	—	—

Stearic Acid—				
Single Pressed	lb.	.22	—	.23
Double Pressed	lb.	.23	—	.24
Triple Pressed	lb.	.25	—	.26

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p. c.	lb.	.0534	—	.07
56 p. c.	lb.	.1012	—	.11
70 p. c.	lb.	.14	—	.15
80 p. c. Pure	lb.	.2012	—	.22
Glacial	lb.	.3612	—	.38
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.0412	—	.0412
Ground	lb.	.0412	—	.0412
Powdered	lb.	.0412	—	.0512
Potash, lump	lb.	.0812	—	.09
Chrome	lb.	.24	—	.26
Ground	lb.	.0812	—	.09
Powdered	lb.	.0812	—	.0912
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	—	6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.0412	—	.05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.0312	—	.0312
Low grade	lb.	.02	—	.0212
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	.25
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car lb.	lb.	.0612	—	.0712
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.05	—	.0512
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.0412	—	.05
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	—	.04
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	—	.21
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.10	—	.11
Granulated, white	lb.	.1512	—	.1612
Lump	lb.	.1512	—	.16
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	—	—
Domestic	100 lbs.	.0312	—	.0312
Antimony Salts, 75 p. c.	lb.	—	—	—
65 p. c.	lb.	—	—	—
47 p. c.	lb.	—	—	—
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.0412	—	.05
Barium, chloride	ton	95.00	—	100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	—	.30
Nitrate	lb.	.1112	—	.12
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—	35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—	18.00
Calcium Acetate, crude 100 lbs.	lb.	6.00	—	6.05
Bleaching Powder, 35 p. c.	lb.	.0112	—	.0212
Carbonate	ton	70.00	—	73.00
Chloride, solid, f. o. b. N. Y. ton	ton	—	—	—
Granulated, f. o. b. N. Y. ton	ton	—	—	—
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—	34.00
Gran., second hands	ton	40.00	—	45.00
Sulphate	lb.	.10	—	.1212
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.1512	—	.16
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	—	.35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	—	.42
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.42
Sulphate, 98-99 p. c.	lb.	.0912	—	.0912
Second hands	lb.	.0912	—	.0912
Powdered	lb.	.10	—	.11
Copperas, f. o. b. works. 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	—	1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	—	2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	—	4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p. c. in bbls. lb.	lb.	—	—	.05
48 p. c. in carboys	lb.	—	—	.09
52 p. c. in carboys	lb.	—	—	.10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar. lb.	lb.	.1212	—	.1312
White cryst.	lb.	.1712	—	.1812
Broken Cakes	lb.	.1312	—	.1412
Granulated	lb.	.1612	—	.1712
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	—	.35
Paste	lb.	.15	—	.18
Nitrate	lb.	.15	—	.16
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. lb.	lb.	.0912	—	.0912
Foreign	lb.	—	—	.1012
Whit. Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	—	.0912
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	—	.1012
English	lb.	—	—	—
Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	—	.0812
Magnesite, f. o. b. Cal.	ton	40.00	—	45.00
f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	50.00	—	52.00
Muriatic acid,				
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.0112	—	.0212
20 deg carboys	lb.	.02	—	.0212
22 deg carboys	lb.	.0212	—	.0212
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys lb.	lb.	.0712	—	.0712
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.0612	—	.0712
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.08	—	.0812
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09	—	.0912
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. lb.	lb.	.0512	—	.0512
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.0512
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.0612
Plaster of Paris	bbbl.	1.50	—	1.76
True Dental	bbbl.	1.75	—	2.00
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.4412	—	.45
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.8312	—	.8412
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.70	—	.75
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.35	—	.36
Muriate, basis, f. o. b. per ton	375.00	400.00	—	400.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.60	—	2.70
Yellow	lb.	1.25	—	1.30

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	28½	30
Refined	lb.	30½	32
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.	2.90	3.15	
Dense	100 lbs.	4.00	4.10
Caustic, dom., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.	6.50	6.65	
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.			
100 lbs.	8.10	8.40	
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	1.69½	1.7½
Bisulphate	lb.	1.10	1.25
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100 lbs.	1.10	1.25	
Chlorate	lb.	1.7½	1.18
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	1.60	1.75
Hyposulphite, bbls. 100 lbs.	2.00	2.25	
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.60	2.25
Nitrate, tech. 100 lbs.	4.65	4.75	
Refined	lb.	1.69½	1.7½
Nitrite	lb.	.35	.37
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.35½	.36
Silicate, 40 p.c. 100 lbs.	4.25	4.75	
Sulph., Glauber's salt 100 lbs.	2.25	2.75	
Sulphide, 30 p.c. cryst. lb.	.02½	.02½	
60 p.c. per 100 lbs.	3.85	4.00	
Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y. ton	45.00	50.00	
f. o. b. Baltimore	ton	45.00	50.00
Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. Pyrite	ton	Nominal	
65 deg. Brimstone	ton	40.00	45.00
Oleum 20 p.c.	ton	.02	.02½
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.	2.75	3.00	

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDE AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Amidonaphthols'phonic lb.	—	—	Bismarck Brown F.....lb.	1.25	—
Crude	5.50	8.00	Bismarck Brown FF conc. ....lb.	2.00	2.50
Acid H	3.25	3.50	Bismarck Brown 3R	2.25	3.25
Acid Metanilic	1.25	2.75	Bismarck Brown R	1.50	2.00
Acid, Naphthionic, crude	1.15	1.25	Bright Red	2.75	3.25
Refined	1.75	1.80	Chrome Blue	2.60	3.00
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate.....	—	—	Chrysamine Yellow	2.50	3.00
Acid Sulphanilic .....	.30	.32	Chrysoidine R	1.75	2.25
p-Amidophenol	4.50	5.50	Chrysoidine Y	1.20	1.50
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride lb.	4.50	5.50	Congo Red .....	.90	1.40
Aminoazobenzene	1.75	1.85	Crystal Violet	2.25	2.75
Aniline Oil, drums extra .....	.26½	.28	Direct Black	6.50	7.50
Aniline Salts .....	.31	.34	Direct Blue .....	.90	.90
Aniline for red	1.10	1.15	Direct Sky Blue	2.00	3.00
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	Nominal	—	Direct Brown	1.75	2.25
*Anthraquinone	Nominal	—	Direct Bordeaux	2.90	3.50
Benzaldehyde	5.00	5.50	Direct Fast Red	3.25	4.00
Benzidine Base	1.80	1.90	Direct Red	2.10	2.55
Benzidine Sulphate	1.25	1.50	Direct Yellow	1.75	2.25
Benzol, C. P. ....gal.	.40	.45	Direct Fast Yellow	3.00	4.00
Benzol, (90 p.c.) ....gal.	.37	.38½	Direct Violet	4.25	5.00
Benzylchloride	2.25	2.50	Fast Red, 6B extra, con't ..lb.	4.50	5.00
Chlorobenzol	—	.31	T extra, contract	2.00	3.75
Cumidine	—	—	Fast Scarlet, contract	2.75	3.25
Diamedophenol	9.00	10.00	Fur Black, extra	2.50	3.00
o-Dianisidine .....	.35	.40	Fur Brown B	2.00	3.00
Dichlorbenzol .....	.15	.16	Fur Brown GG	2.30	4.00
o-Dichlorbenzol .....	.15	.18	Green Crystals, Brilliant ..lb.	13.00	15.00
Diethylaniline	—	3.50	Indigo 20 p.c. paste	1.60	2.00
Dimethylaniline .....	.60	.64	Indigotine, cone	2.50	3.50
Dinitrobenzol .....	.33½	.34½	Indigotine, paste	1.50	2.50
m-Dinitrobenzene .....	.45	.50	Induline	1.25	2.00
Dinitrochlorbenzene .....	.50	.56	Magenta	8.00	10.00
Dinitronaphthalene .....	.44	.75	Metanil Yellow	1.80	2.50
Dinitrotoluol .....	.56	.60	Medium Green	5.00	6.00
Diphenylamine .....	.55	.60	Methylene Blue, tech. ....lb.	3.25	3.75
Dioxynaphthalene	1.00	1.10	Nathyl Violet	3.25	3.75
Hydrazobenzene	1.50	2.00	Nigrosine Green	3.00	3.50
Induline	2.00	2.25	Nigrosine, sps. Sol. ....lb.	.85	1.25
Methylantraquinone	—	—	Nigrosine, wter sol. ....lb.	.75	1.25
Monodinitrochlorbenzol .....	.48	.52	Jet .....	.80	1.00
Monooethylaniline	1.00	1.25	Naphthylamine Red	6.50	7.00
Naphthalene, flake .....	.09½	.10	Oil Black .....	.85	1.25
Naphthalenediamine .....	.10½	.11	Oil Orange	2.00	2.50
a-Naphthol	—	—	Oil Scarlet	2.00	2.50
b-Naphthol, Technical .....	.65	.70	Oil Yellow	1.80	2.25
Sublimed .....	.65	.70	Orange, R. G., contract	2.00	2.50
a-Naphthylamine .....	.70	.80	Orange Y, conc. ....lb.	1.10	1.50
b-Naphthylamine	1.75	2.00	Ponceau	1.75	2.50
Nitraniline	1.10	1.25	Scarlet 2R	5.50	6.00
Nitrobenzene .....	.20	.22	Soluble Blue	9.00	25.00
o-Nitrochlorbenzol .....	.50	.56	Sulphur Black .....	.50	.75
Nitronaphthalene .....	.44	.65	Sulphur Black E.S. standard lb.	.90	1.00
p-Nitrotoluol	1.50	1.75	Sulphur Black, 150 p.c. ....lb.	1.25	2.00
Nitrotoluol .....	.55	.65	Sulphur Blue	1.50	2.25
o-Nitrotoluol .....	.80	.90	Sulphur Blue-Black	2.60	3.25
p-Nitrotoluol	—	1.25	Sulphur Brown Chestnut ..lb.	50	.65
m-Phenylenediamine	1.15	1.25	Sulphur Green	2.00	3.00
Phenol .....	.56	.70	Sulphur Yellow	1.80	2.50
p-Phenylenediamine	3.50	4.50	Tartrazine	1.25	1.75
Phthalic Anhydride	6.40	6.50	Wool Orange	1.00	2.00
Pseudo-Cumol	—	—	Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan ...lb.	500	6.00

Resorcinol	lb.	16.00	17.00
Technical	lb.	—	9.00
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	2.50
Tolidin	lb.	2.50	2.80
Toluidine	lb.	1.00	1.10
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.25	2.50
Toluol, pure	gal.	3.50	4.00
Toluol, Commercial, 90 p.c. gal.	2.30	2.50	
m-Tolylenediamine	lb.	1.70	1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	.40
Xylidine	lb.	.75	.80

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	1.75
Acid Blue	lb.	2.40	2.90
Acid Brown	lb.	2.75	3.37
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	7.50	8.50
Acid Orange	lb.	.65	1.00
Acid Orange II	lb.	.65	1.00
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.50	2.00
Acid Red	lb.	1.25	1.75
Acid Scarlet	lb.	1.50	2.25
Acid Yellow	lb.	1.30	1.75
Alizarin Blue	lb.	5.00	6.00
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	8.50	9.50
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.00	7.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	6.00	8.50
Alpine Red	lb.	8.00	8.50
Alpine Yellow	lb.	6.50	7.50
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.25	6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	2.00	3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	4.00
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	3.00	5.00
Aumarine	lb.	4.00	5.00
Bismarck Brown	lb.	1.10	1.35
Bismarck Brown F	lb.	1.25	1.50
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	2.00	2.50
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	2.25	3.25
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.50	2.00
Bright Red	lb.	2.75	3.25
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.60	3.00
Chrome Red	lb.	2.50	3.00
Crysamine Yellow	lb.	1.75	2.25
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.20	1.50
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	.90	1.40
Congo Red	lb.	2.25	2.75
Crystal Violet	lb.	6.50	7.50
Direct Black	lb.	.90	1.10
Direct Blue	lb.	2.00	3.00
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	2.00	6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	1.75	2.25
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	2.90	3.50
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3.25	4.00
Direct Red	lb.	2.10	2.55
Direct Yellow	lb.	1.75	2.25
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	3.00	4.00
Direct Violet	lb.	4.25	4.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb.	4.50	5.00
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	2.00	3.75
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2.75	3.25
Fur Brown B	lb.	2.50	3.00
Fur Brown GG	lb.	2.00	3.00
Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	13.00	15.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.60	2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	2.50	3.50
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	2.50
Induline	lb.	1.25	2.25
Magenta	lb.	8.00	10.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	1.80	2.50
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	3.25	3.75
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.25	3.75
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	3.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	1.25
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.75	1.25
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.80	1.10
Jet	lb.	.80	1.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.50	7.00
Oil Black	lb.	.85	1.25
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.80	2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.10	1.50
Ponceau	lb.	1.75	2.50
Scarlet 2R	lb.	5.50	6.00
Soluble Blue	lb.	9.00	25.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.50	.75
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	.90	1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	1.25	2.00
Sulphur Black, 150 p.c.	lb.	1.50	2.00
Sulphur Blue	lb.	2.60	3.25
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	2.00	3.00
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	.50	.65
Sulphur Green	lb.	2.00	3.00
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.80	2.50
Tartrazine	lb.	1.25	1.75
Wool Orange	lb.	1.00	2.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	6.00

Victoria Blue, base	lb.	12.00	15.00
Victoria Green	lb.	14.00	17.00
Victoria Red	lb.	8.00	9.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	6.75	8.25
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	2.25

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.33½	.34½
Seed	lb.	.11	.14½
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.53	.59
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.25	3.50
Oudes	lb.	3.00	3.25
Guatemala	lb.	2.75	3.00
Kurpahs	lb.	2.75	3.15
Madras	lb.	1.15	1.30
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	.29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	—
Chinese	lb.	.25	.26
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, see tanning.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.08½	.09½
Aleppey	lb.	.10	.10½
Pubna	lb.	—	—
China	lb.	.08	.08½

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	—
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	.20
Fustic Sticks	ton	47.00	50.00
Chips	lb.	.04½	.05
Hyperic, chips	lb.	.09	.10
Logwood Sticks	ton	39.00	41.00
Chips	lb.	.03	.03½
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	.17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.15	.17
Triple	lb.	.18	.20
Concentrated	lb.	.21	.26
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.			
Rangeon, boxes	lb.	.18½	.20
Liquid	lb.	.09½	.10
Tablet	lb.	.11½	.13
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—
English	lb.	.18	.24
Concentrated	lb.	.18	.24
Flavine	lb.	1.00	1.50
Fustic	lb.	.13	.16
Gall	lb.	.18	.18
Hematine	lb.	.09	.10
Crystals	lb.	.20	.28
Hyperic, liquid	lb.	—	—
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50½	.54
For wool	lb.	.30½	.32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	5.00
Logwood, solid	lb.	.19	.21
Crystals	lb.	.19	.24
51 deg. Twaddle	lb.	.09½	.12
Contract	lb.	.09	.10½
Ossa, Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	.25
Paste	lb.	.06	.12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quercacho, see tanning.			
Quercitron	lb.	.07½	.08½
Sumac, see tanning.			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.05	1.10
Blood, imported	lb.	.63	.66
Domestic	lb.	.55	.58
Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	.90
Soluble	lb.	.95	1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14	.16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.18	.25

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	150.00
Divi Divi	ton	65.00	68.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	50.00
Myrobolans	ton	60.00	65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	16.00
Ground	ton	—	17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	28.00	31.00
No. 2	ton	20.00	25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	87.00	90.00
Valonia Cups	ton	50.00	59.00
Beard	ton	—	—
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02½	.02½
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02½	.03
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	—
Clarified	lb.	—	—
Drumtan, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.02½	.03
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	.10½
Common	lb.	.20	.21½
Cubes, No. 1	lb.	.23½	.25
No. 2	lb.	.21	.21½

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½	-.04½
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	-.03½
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	-.07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	-.12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	-.08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan,	lb.	.01½	-.02½
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.06	-.07
Myrobalans, liq. 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	-.11
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½	-.04½
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.05	-.06
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan	lb.	.05	-.06
treated	lb.	.07½	-.08
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	.09	-.11
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.10	-.12
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.01	-.01½
Clarified	lb.	.07	-.10½
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan,	lb.	.01	-.01½
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.07	-.10½
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.		

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	1.02	- 1.04
*Domestic, prime	gal.	.98	- 1.00
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	77.00	- 85.00
Norwegian	bbl.	120.00	- 125.00
*Degras, American	lb.	.21	-.22
*English	lb.	.21	-.22
German	lb.	.21	-.22
Neutral	lb.	.17	-.17½
Horse	gal.	2.30	- 2.35
Lard, prime winter	gal.	1.85	- 1.90
Off prime	gal.	1.50	- 1.55
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.45	- 1.50
No. 1	gal.	1.40	- 1.45
No. 2	gal.	.97	-.99
Menhaden, Brown	gal.	.99	- 1.01
Light, strained	gal.	1.01	- 1.03
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.03	- 1.05
White, bleached, winter	gal.	1.03	- 1.05
*Northern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	1.00	- 1.05
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	2.60	- 2.65
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	2.40	- 2.45
30 deg., cold test	gal.	2.35	- 2.40
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.55	- 1.60
Dark	gal.	1.70	- 1.75
Prime	gal.	1.22	- 1.24
Oleo Oil	lb.	.80	-.85
*Porpoise, body	gal.	24.00	- 25.00
*Jaw	lb.	16	- 16½
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	16	- 16½
Saponified	lb.	11	- 12
Sod Oil	lb.	1.90	- 1.95
*Sperm, bleached winter	gal.	.23	-.24
38 deg., cold test	gal.	.24	-.25
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.26	-.27
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold	gal.	1.60	- 1.65
test	gal.	1.55	- 1.60
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	1.15	- 1.20
Double pressed	lb.	1.20	- 1.25
Triple pressed	lb.	1.20	- 1.25
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.55	- 1.60
*Prime	gal.	1.15	- 1.20
*Whale, natural	gal.	1.15	- 1.20
*Bleached, winter	gal.	1.20	- 1.25

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.26	- .32
Cases	lb.	.26	- .32
No. 3	lb.	.26	- .32
Cocanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.17½	- .18
Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	.17½	- .18
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.18½	- .19
Tanks	lb.	.17½	- .18
*Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	20.66	- 20.96
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	.18½	- .19
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b.	lb.	1.30	- 1.32
mills	lb.	13.60	- 19.00
Summer, yellow, prime	lb.	.26	- .32
*White	lb.	.26	- .32
*Winter, yellow	lb.	.26	- .32
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.25	- 1.27
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.25	- 1.28
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.27	- 1.29
Double Boiled, 5-bbl.	gal.	1.28	- 1.30
*Olive, denatured	gal.	1.28	- 1.30
*Foots	lb.	.30	- .31
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.28	- .29
*Benin	lb.	.28	- .29
*Niger	lb.	.28	- .29
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.28	- .29
*Imported	lb.	.28	- .29
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	1.65	- 1.75
Crude	gal.	1.35	- 1.40
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.54	- .55
*Yellow, steam	gal.	.54	- .55
*Poppy Seed	gal.	.54	- .55
*Nominal	gal.	.54	- .55

*Rapeseed, ref'd. bbls.	gal.	1.65	- 1.70
Blown	gal.	1.75	- 1.80
Rosin, oil, first rect.	gal.	.35	-.40
Second	gal.	.42	-.45
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	.42	-.45
*Imported	gal.	.42	-.45
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.17½	- .17¾
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.33	-.34
Commercial	lb.	.25	-.27

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity	gal.	.13½	-.14
25-30 cold test	gal.	.14	-.15
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.13	-.14
Summer	gal.	.21	-.26
Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.18	-.19
Dark, filtered	gal.	.26	-.30
Extra cold test	gal.	.15	-.18
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.26½	-.27
Neutral, W. Va. 29 grav.	gal.	.21½	-.22
Neutral, filtered lemon, 30/34	gal.	.33	-.34
gravity	gal.	.29½	-.30
White 30/31 gravity	gal.	.18½	-.22
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.18	-.19
903/865 sp. gr.	gal.	.28	-.33
Red Paraffin	gal.	.24	-.25
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.23½	-.24
No. 200	gal.	.23	-.23½
No. 100	gal.	.23	-.23½
No. 110	gal.	.23	-.23½

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

(Carloads)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.48	- .48½
Wood Turpentine, steam dis-	gal.	.43½	-.46½
tilled, bbls.	gal.	.37	-.39½
Turpentine, Destructive dis-	gal.	4.50	- 4.75
tilled, bbls.	gal.	13.25	- 13.50
Pitch, prime	gal.	6.70	- 6.80
Tar, pure	gal.	6.70	- 6.80
Rosin, com. to g'd.	gal.	6.70	- 6.80

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.73	- .75
Diamond "I"	lb.	.74	- .74
V. S. O.	lb.	.73	- .74
Fine Orange	lb.	.65	-.69
Second Orange	lb.	.61	-.64
*T. N.	lb.	.59	-.60
*A. C. Garnet	lb.	.57	-.57
*Button	lb.	.57	-.57
Regular, bleached	lb.	.57	-.57
Bone, dry	lb.	.57	-.57

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas	ton	47.00	- 49.00
f. o. b. New Orleans	ton	37.00	- 40.00
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	ton	47.00	- 49.00
Columbia	ton	37.00	- 40.00
New Orleans	ton	47.00	- 49.00
Corn Cake	ton	47.00	- 49.00
Meal	ton	47.00	- 49.00
Linseed cake, dom.	ton	55.00	- 57.00
Linseed Meal	ton	55.00	- 57.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	200 lb. bbls.	2.65	- 2.75
Turk's Island	200 lb. sacks	1.75	- 1.85
Coarse	140 lb. bags	1.13	- 1.13
Mineral	140 lb. bags	1.13	- 1.13

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals	gal.	.61	-.63
Prime	gal.	.65	-.67
Open kettle	gal.	.31	-.32
Blackstrap bbls.	gal.	.35	-.40
Sugar Syrup, common	lb.	.64	-.80
Fancy	lb.	.45	-.50
Medium	lb.	.08	-.08½
Honey	lb.	.17	-.17½
*Buckwheat, ext.	lb.	.12	-.13
*Clover, Comb, fancy	lb.	.12	-.13
*Clover, lower grades	lb.	.12	-.13
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg., per 100 lbs.	lb.	.565	- .565

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.10	-.11
Caracas	lb.	.12½	-.13
Hayti	lb.	.09	-.09½
Maracaibo	lb.	.20	-.22
Trinidad	lb.	.12½	-.13

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

		Ar. Fed. War-				
		Amer. Nat. bu'le eral ner				
Powdered	8.30	8.50	8.50	8.45	8.55	
XXXX	8.35	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	
Confectioners A	8.05	8.25	8.25	..	8.35	
Standard Gran.	8.20	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	
Nominal.						

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

*Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	.97	-.99
Brown	gal.	.99	- 1.01
Light, strained	gal.	1.01	- 1.03
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.03	- 1.05
White, bleached, winter	gal.	2.40	- 2.45
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	2.40	- 2.45
30 deg., cold test	gal.	2.35	- 2.40
Dark	gal.	1.55	- 1.60
Prime	gal.	1.70	- 1.75
Red, (Crude oleic acid)	lb.	.16	-.16½
Sanonified	lb.	.16	-.16½
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.23	-.24
Double pressed	lb.	.24	-.25

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.26	- .32
No. 3	lb.	.26	-.27
Cocanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.17½	-.18
Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.17½	-.18
Cochin bbls.	lb.	.18½	-.19
Tanks	lb.	.17½	-.18
*Corn, crude, bbls.	lb.	20.66	- 20.96
Refined, barrels	lb.	1.30	- 1.32
*Cottonseed, crude, f. o. b. mills	gal.	18.60	- 19.00
Summer Yellow, prime	gal.	.26	-.27
*White	gal.	.26	-.27
*Winter, Yellow	gal.	1.25	- 1.27
Linseed raw, car lots	gal.	1.26	- 1.28
5 barrel lots	gal.	3.00	- 3.00
*Olive, denatured	lb.	.28	-.29
*Foots	lb.	.30	-.31
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.28	-.29
*Niger	lb.	.28	-.29
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.28	-.29
Peanut, edible	gal.	1.65	- 1.75
Crude	gal.	1.35	- 1.40
Pine, white steam	gal.	.54	-.55
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	.54	-.55
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.17½	-.17¾

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWES

(New York Market)

Grease, white	lb.	.18½	-.19
Yellow	lb.	.16	-.16½
House	lb.	.16	-.16½
Brown	lb.	.15½	-.16
Yellow, grease, stearine	lb.	.16½	-.17
White, grease, stearine	lb.	.18	-.18½
Lard, City	lb.	.24½	-.25
Compound	lb.	.22½	-.23½
Stearine, lard	lb.	.28	-.28
Oleo	lb.	.18½	-.18½
Tallow, edible	lb.	.18½	-.18½
City Special	lb.	.17	-.17½
Choice Country	lb.	.17	-.17½

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.18	-.18
City Fancy	lb.	.17½	-.18
Prime Packers	lb.	.17½	-.17½
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.18½	-.19
"A" White	lb.	.17½	-.18
"B" White	lb.	.16½	-.16½
Yellow	lb.	.15½	-.16
Brown	lb.	.12½	-.14½
Bone	lb.	.16	-.16½
House	lb.	.15	-.15½
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.19	-.19
Lard	lb.	.24½	-.24½

CHEMICALS

Alkali, light, basis 48 p.c.	ton	.04½	-.04½
Spot running pound, per cwt.	ton	.08½	-.09
Alum. Ammonium, lump	lb.	.07½	-.07½
Potassium, lump	lb.	.07½	-.07½
Borax, barrels, crystals	lb.	.08	-.08½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.84	-.85
Caustic Potash 88-92 p.c.	lb.	6.90	- 7.10
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c. fused 100lbs.	lb.	.70	-.75
Mineral Soap Stock	lb.	1.10	- 1.25
Potassium Carbonate	lb.	.70	-.75
Sodium Carb., Sal Soda 100 lbs.	lb.	.70	-.75
Sodium Sulphate, Glauber salts,	100 lbs.	1.15	- 1.20
Sodium Silicate, liquid 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.50	- 2.75
Sodium Silicate, liquid, 140 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.50	- 2.75

ESSENTIAL OILS

(See Prices Current, Pages 17-22)

*Nominal.

Imports from Dec. 22 to Dec. 29—Exports for month of October

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports

ACID—
31,500 pounds oxalic

ALBUMEN—
240 pounds

BALSAM—
2,600 pounds tolu
296 pounds copaiba

BEANS—
1,155 pounds vanilla

BERRIES—
4,550 pounds cubeb

CASEIN—
22,220 pounds

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
3,000 pounds

COPRA—
81,350 pounds

CREOSOTE—
200 pounds

CUTTLEFISH BONE—
27,380 pounds

DIVI DIVI—
68,800 pounds
194,200 pounds
189,200 pounds

ESSENTIAL OILS—
2,500 pounds bergamot
2,700 pounds various
5,200 pounds various
2,300 pounds various
28,140 pounds lemon
5,000 pounds orange

DYE WOODS—
73 tons
4 tons

FLOWERS—
1,016 pounds arnica
8,858 pounds arnica
5,390 pounds chamomile
8,020 pounds linden
5,973 pounds chamomile

GLYCERIN—
12,900 pounds

GUMS—
23,360 pounds chicle
3,950 pounds sandarac
100 pounds sandarac
2,000 pounds asafetida
71,380 pounds arabic
26,950 pounds aloe
5,800 pounds aloe

HERBS—
1,580 pounds various

IRON OXIDE—
9,600 pounds
2,000 pounds
15,000 pounds

KOLA NUTS—
200 pounds

LEAVES—
10,900 pounds stramonium
2,345 pounds senna
7,160 pounds laurel

LIME—
300 pounds citrate
69,150 pounds carbonate

LYCOPODIUM—
1,100 pounds

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
1,200 pounds medicines

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—
11,000 pounds

SEED—
1,800 pounds various
107,300 pounds cumin
2,000 pounds cardamom

MERCURY—
1,875 pounds

LEECHES—
200 pounds bloodsuckers

ROOTS—
22,048 pounds orris
9,356 pounds orris
10,650 pounds orris
400 pounds various
77,470 pounds licorice
1,682,000 pounds licorice
1,050 pounds various
10,115 pounds colchicum
860 pounds various

SHELLAC—
820,476 pounds
73,600 pounds

SODIUM SALICYLIC—
3,205 pounds

SLICES—
61,600 pounds ginger
300 pounds mace
9,275 pounds nutmegs
1,500 pounds nutmegs
9,175 pounds nutmegs

SUMAC—
20,000 pounds

TALC—
176,000 pounds
220,500 pounds

TARTAR, CRUDE—
739,338 pounds
66,250 pounds
51,273 pounds
67,592 pounds

WAX—
12,346 pounds bees
4,995 pounds bees
27,410 pounds carnauba

WINE LEES—
46,632 pounds
14,740 pounds

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
10 pounds, Ecuador
35 pounds, Peru
220 pounds, Uruguay
83 pounds, Venezuela

ACID, SULPHURIC—
1,042 pounds, San Domingo
1,241 pounds, Argentina
1,330 pounds, Brazil
890 pounds, Chile

ALCOHOL—
60 gallons, Colombia
45 gallons, Peru
78 gallons, New Zealand
1,000 gallons, British South Africa

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
32,000 pounds, Venezuela
1,120 pounds, China
9,322 pounds, Australia
4,000 pounds, New Zealand

COPPER SULPHATE—
22,340 pounds, Chile
22,000 pounds, Peru
61,600 pounds, Uruguay

FORMALDEHYDE—
\$1,726, Brazil
\$160, Peru

GLUCOSE—
216,503 pounds, Argentina
4,022 pounds, Brazil
4,937 pounds, Colombia
10,192 pounds, British Guiana

GLYCERIN—
350 pounds, Argentina
605 pounds, Brazil
100 pounds, Chile
257 pounds, Colombia
846 pounds, Peru
286 pounds, Venezuela

LIME CHLORIDE—
2,439 pounds, Colombia
1,200 pounds, Peru
19,201 pounds, Uruguay

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—
5,210 pounds, Peru
1,008 pounds, Uruguay

SODA CAUSTIC—
1,014,629 pounds, Chile
24,424 pounds, Colombia

SPONGES—
3,356 pounds, China
74 pounds, Japan

ZINC OXIDE—
51,671 pounds, Argentina
190,948 pounds, Brazil
7,550 pounds, Chile
846 pounds, Colombia
3,070 pounds, Ecuador

SODIUM NAPHTHIONATE

(98-99%)

PARA AMIDO PHENOL

(97%)

PARA NITRO PHENOL

ALPHA NAPHTHYLAMIN

(99%)

TOLIDIN

(98%)

1:3:6 ACID

(25-30%)

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Brooklyn Color Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., capital \$30,000. J. P. Muzzio, Alf Farrey, B. Isaacs, 145 Bay 32nd street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

United States and Brazil Export Co., Manhattan; capital \$10,000. Chemicals and dyestuffs. J. W. McGovern, I. Dobroczynski, J. Gambaro, 84 Catherine street, New York City.

Metlskin Co., Rochester, N. Y., capital \$10,000. Chemicals.

A. E. VanHouten, C. H. and G. B. Miller, Rochester, N. Y.

The Home Drug Stores, Tampa, Fla., capital \$5,000. Wholesale and retail drugs. W. F. Bethea, H. M. Faver and W. E. Tucker.

The Ayers Drug Store, Inc., Big Stone Gap, Va., capital \$10,000.

J. B. Ayers, B. F. Witt, both of Big Stone Gap, Va.

The Drum Medicine Company, Charlotte, N. C., capital \$125,000.

To distribute, sell and manufacture proprietary medicines. Mrs. Margaret Drum, E. H. Drum and William Dwyer.

Blanchard Drug Company, Seattle, Wash., capital \$1,500. V. L. Bedler, Mae Bedler and Flora Fetterley.

Shermerville Chemical Works, Chicago, Ill., capital \$2,500. O. W. Jurgens, F. Nelson, Arthur E. Wallace.

E. T. Browne Company, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$800. Chem-

ists. E. T. Browne, Myer Arensberg and C. M. Black.

The Eureka Aniline Products Corp., Manhattan, capital \$10,000.

H. P. Velte, H. H. Suhr, R. Bennett, 503 West 169th street, New York.

Announcement

To the Readers of Drug and Chemical Markets

BEGINNING with the first issue in January, the New York Jobbers' Prices Current, together with all news of interest primarily to the retail drug trade, will be transferred from DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS to our new journal, DRUG TRADE WEEKLY. The six pages hitherto devoted to these jobbers' prices will be utilized for fuller reports of the primary markets, more complete news stories of events interesting to manufacturers and wholesale dealers in drugs and chemicals, heavy chemicals and dyestuffs, also for special articles by experts well-known in these fields.

The signal recognition that DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS has won as the best classified and most reliable market publication is due to the fact that each week it gives the most complete and most accurate prices current on products in original packages. These prices, acknowledged by the trades to reflect actual market conditions more truly than the quotations of any other publication, are reported by the best equipped staff for this service, men of wide acquaintance in trade circles, men who are watching constantly for every opportunity to improve our market reports. Many readers tell us this paper is the newsiest market journal.

Next year, with the increased number of pages at our disposal, we are planning to cover even better than in the past the wants of the manufacturer and wholesale distributor with more extended market reports giving the latest transactions in fine and heavy chemicals, in drugs, in crudes, intermediates, colors, natural dyestuffs, dyewoods and extracts, essential oils, naval stores, oils, waxes and gums, and other allied products.

A new feature of special interest will be a series of specially prepared articles by recognized authorities. These special articles will treat not only of market conditions, but also of export trade, legislation affecting the chemical and dyestuff industries; new discoveries and developments in the industrial-technical field, and new opportunities opening to us in the commercial field. The authors of these articles will be practical industrial experts, research chemists, bankers, exporters, and market authorities.

Manufacturers and dealers in chemicals, drugs, and dyestuffs will in 1918, as in the past, find DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS replete with reliable quotations in the primary markets and facts about conditions at the many sources of supply for crude materials. The fuller market reports and the special feature articles by trade and technical authorities are directly in line with our policy to give our subscribers the most reliable, the most complete, the most interesting market publication in its chosen field.

The Publishers

